

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

## Kabul accuses Pakistan of attacks

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan Monday accused Pakistani forces of firing at two of its helicopters and damaging them as they were landing close to the frontier between the two countries. Radio Kabul, monitored in Islamabad, said heavy weapons fire from Pakistan damaged the two craft on Saturday as they were approaching Barikot in Kunar Province. It said Pakistan's charge of affairs in Kabul was called into the Foreign Ministry to receive a protest. Pakistani officials were not immediately available to comment. Afghan guerrilla sources reported a large number of Soviet and Afghan aircraft were bombing the Barikot area heavily late last week to crush rebel strongholds there. Barikot lies 150 kilometres north of Peshawar along one of the rebels' northern supply routes leading into Afghanistan. Islamabad has this year accused Kabul of repeatedly shelling and bombing Pakistani villages further south along the frontier. Kabul has always denied the charges.

## King congratulates East German leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of good wishes to East German leader Erich Honecker congratulating him on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

## Assad receives Moroccan letter

DAMASCUS (AP) — An emissary of Moroccan King Hassan arrived here Monday and delivered a letter to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. Ahmad Rida's arrival in the Syrian capital came following the rejection by Syria of a Moroccan call for an emergency Arab summit to consider Jordan's resumption of relations with Egypt last month. There was no official word as to the contents of the letter.

## Cooney in Syria

DAMASCUS (AP) — Irish Defence Minister Paddy Cooney held talks here Monday with Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlass. Official sources said Mr. Cooney and several Irish military officials were in Syria to inspect Irish troops stationed with the United Nations buffer force between Israeli and Syrian troops along the Golan Heights. Mr. Cooney is scheduled to arrive in Amman on Tuesday for a meeting with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

## Assad, Saleh meet

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday held talks with North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who arrived in Damascus on his way to Moscow. Damascus Radio said the meeting took place at the presidential palace and followed earlier discussions between the two leaders and members of their delegations immediately after Mr. Saleh's arrival. The Saudi Press Agency earlier said Mr. Saleh had left the North Yemeni capital Sanaa for an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko.

## Kohl begins 7-day visit to China

PEKING (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl received a customary 19-gun salute, a military honour guard and a welcome by Premier Zhao Ziyang and 300 pomp-waving schoolchildren Monday, the start of his official week-long visit to China.

## Duarte offers peace to rebels

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — El Salvador President Napoleon Duarte Monday invited all opposition guerrilla leaders in his country to meet with him Oct. 15 in the Salvadoran city of La Palma to discuss a proposal "to return peace and social harmony to all Salvadorans." Speaking before the U.N. General Assembly, Mr. Duarte, declared: "I came to speak of peace." He asked his opposition to come to the meeting, in which all parties would be unarmed, and would be covered by the world's press.

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# Parliament endorses restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Parliament Monday overwhelmingly approved the government's decision last month to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt and praised Jordan's stand and policies towards Arab and international issues.

The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, in reply to His Majesty King Hussein's speech from the throne at the opening session of Parliament after the summer recess last Monday, also expressed appreciation for the government's "constant efforts on all fronts in conformity with the principles in which the Jordanian people believe and in line with the higher national interest and national security."

The two houses' replies to King Hussein's speech from the throne were read out separately before the King at the Royal Court at a special meeting held at the Royal Court Monday by Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fayez, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses respectively.

Both houses emphasised their will and determination to work hand in hand with the government in a "spirit of true and constructive cooperation towards further bolstering national unity and strengthening the Arab intrinsic power and building a better future for the coming Arab generations."

They said that Parliament will help the government to "enhance cohesion within the Jordanian society enabling it to work for the higher national interests," and will

support the government's "constant efforts to enhance the steadfastness of the Arab people under the Israeli occupation rule with all possible means."

The houses of Parliament paid tribute to the leadership of King Hussein and Jordan's commitment to the Palestinian cause.

They referred in particular to King Hussein's speech from the throne in which he emphasised that Jordan will not give up an iota of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights nor will it abandon its rights "to every stone in our mosques, churches and other holy places no matter how long it takes to achieve that and how great the sacrifice."

The two houses of Parliament expressed satisfaction at the government's efforts, under the leadership of King Hussein, towards bringing about a unified Arab stand and reestablishing Arab solidarity that will safeguard Arab dignity and preserve the nation's sovereignty.

They voiced support for the government's decision to restore diplomatic and political relations with Egypt as they see the return of Egypt to the Arab fold as an essential national requirement.

They voiced their appreciation



His Majesty King Hussein, at a meeting held at the Royal Court Monday, listens to the Upper House of Parliament's (Senate) reply, read out by Senate

Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, to the King's speech last Monday to parliament (Petra photo)

to the government's efforts for continuing to provide the Armed Forces with its needs and requirements of arms and weapons, and support for the government's "endeavours to mobilise the Jordanian people to help the Armed Forces to form a shield, protecting the Arab homeland."

The houses of Parliament welcomed the government's efforts to maintain the momentum of national development and safeguarding the past gains and achievements. They appealed to all sectors of the population to double their efforts in work and production to help the country achieve

its aspired goals.

The two houses said that Jordan's economic strength will continue to be connected with the Arab Nation, as parliament believes in "Arab economic and financial integration that constitutes the best guarantee for the nation's future."

Earlier on Monday, both houses met separately and debated and endorsed the reply speeches. Members of both houses of Parliament were present at the Royal Court when the speakers read out the reply speeches to the throne.

During Monday's session, the Lower House of Parliament also

approved the appointment of its various committees and the election of the chairmen and rapporteurs of the committees. The session was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat and cabinet members.

The meetings of parliament members with the King were attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Oman hails Jordan's step towards Egypt, page 2

## Supertanker ablaze after Iraqi raid

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq Monday shattered a three-week lull in the Gulf tanker war with an attack which left a Liberian-registered supertanker ablaze south of Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal and six of its crewmen dead.

An Iraqi military spokesman said in Baghdad that Iraqi jets had attacked two naval targets in the Gulf, returning safely to base. Shipping sources confirmed that the 114,573-ton supertanker World Knight had been set ablaze in an air attack.

In London, Lloyds shipping intelligence said six of the crew were reported killed and six badly burned in the attack.

Shipping sources said two Iranian helicopters were in the area, one to airlift the injured to Iran. A liferaft was in the water close to

the vessel, which was still apparently ablaze, but it was unclear if the ship had been abandoned. A salvage tug was also alongside.

There was no independent confirmation of a second strike, but shipping sources speculated the target could have been an Iranian vessel which might have kept radio silence.

The World Knight, in ballast when attacked about 40 miles from Kharg in an Iraqi-declared war zone, radioed a "Mayday" signal calling for assistance and saying it was on fire after a bomb attack.

"We are under attack, we are on fire," marine salvage executives quoted the "Mayday" signal from the World Knight as stating.

The vessel was hit a few hours after it had lifted a load of crude oil from Kharg, added the executives who refused to be identified.

They noted that the ship was hit in the same area where a number of tankers and bulk carriers had been attacked by Iraqi warplanes earlier this summer.

Monday's strike was the first on a merchant ship in the waterway since Sept. 16, when two tankers were hit in apparent Iranian attacks. The last confirmed Iraqi strike was on Sept. 12, when the West German oil supply ship Seetrans 21 was hit and sunk and six people aboard killed.

It was the 30th confirmed strike on merchant shipping by both sides in the four-year-old Iran-Iraq war since Iraq said in late March it had started using French-built Super-Exocet missiles equipped with Exocet jets

against vessels using Kharg. The Amsterdam, a tug belonging to Wijnssmuller B.V. of the Netherlands which said it had secured salvage rights to the vessel, was expected shortly to reach the tanker.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi military spokesman said the strike was a warning to ships against approaching Kharg and other Iranian ports "in order to prevent the Iranian regime from using its oil resources to achieve its aims against Iraq."

He said Iraq would continue to destroy all ships that approach Iranian ports, exercising its right to self-defence.

Iran remains obstinate, Egypt says; Andreotti: U.S. could intervene in Gulf, page 2

## Beirut crossings closed

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army Monday closed all crossings between east and west Beirut, after armed militiamen appeared on both sides of the "green line" dividing the city, security sources said.

It was the third consecutive day in which crossings were closed because militias had set up checkpoints, outlawed under a government security plan implemented last July which gave responsibility for security in the city to the Lebanese army.

Local radios later said the militiamen had withdrawn after some three hours following an all-party security committee meeting to discuss the closures.

L'Orient-Le Jour newspaper said a fire on the green line Sunday, which destroyed eight cables serving more than 8,000 telephones, further hampered communications between the two parts of the capital.

The French-language daily said in a front-page commentary the fire and green line shutdowns were part of a "sinister game" aimed at isolating the two halves of the capital "to prevent all communications, all ties, all exchanges."

Three crossings were closed briefly Sunday, and all crossings were shut down on Saturday for up to three hours after militiamen set up checkpoints on either side of the line.

## Karami 'has Syrian pledge' to withdraw

PARIS (AP) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Monday he has a promise from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that Damascus will withdraw its troops from Lebanon unconditionally as soon as Israel has removed its forces.

Mr. Karami, on a brief stopover in Paris en route home from the United Nations, said he was optimistic after his visit to New York and talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He would give no reasons for his optimism, but said he hoped they would become apparent at a later date.

Mr. Shultz turned down an appeal from Lebanon to play a mediation role in the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon. Israel invaded South Lebanon in June 1982 and eventually moved north to encircle Beirut. Last year, the Israelis pulled back further south.

The Israelis long had sought a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon, but Israel now has dropped that demand and is seeking only "security guarantees" along the border and a Syrian promise not to move its troops into the evacuated area.

Asked about the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces, Mr. Karami said Monday one must "differentiate between a friend and an enemy."

"Remember that the Syrians

came at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authorities (during the 1975-76 civil war) to help Lebanon resolve its problems," the prime minister told reporters. Lebanon is not prepared to talk to the Israelis directly, Mr. Karami said. "That is why we are asking for mediators," he said, adding that Lebanon would welcome an American role.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara's said last week that Syria would support a U.S. mediation role.

But on Monday, Mr. Shara's accused the United States of blindly taking sides with Israel over the Lebanon conflict.

He told Newsweek magazine in an interview published Monday that this was why violence like the recent bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut was directed against U.S. interests.

He said Syria still looked to the U.S. for help in ending the conflict but words from U.S. officials were not enough.

U.S. officials "have said openly so many times that they support the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon. We want to see deeds, not only words," he said.

Any impression of optimism created by proposals for the U.S. to mediate between Syria and Israel over troop withdrawal from Lebanon were inaccurate, he added.

## OIC calls against Jerusalem meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) General Secretariat Monday called on all member states to exert every possible effort to prevent the convocation of a meeting of the international journalists union in occupied Jerusalem. A memorandum the General Secretariat sent to the member states said that holding the meeting contravenes with international and Islamic resolutions which explicitly provided for maintaining the legal status of the Holy City under Israeli occupation. It also urged the authorities concerned in the member states to intervene with journalists unions and associations with a view to informing the international union of their rejection to holding the meeting in Jerusalem and to change the venue of the meeting. The OIC General Secretariat also called for intensifying contacts with friendly journalist organisations with the aim of urging them not to take part in the meeting if it is to be held in the occupied Holy City.

## Mubarak expected in Amman today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is expected to arrive here today, Tuesday, for an official three-day visit to Jordan, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday.

Mr. Mubarak's visit, two weeks to the day since Jordan announced its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt after a five-year break, will mark the first-ever state visit by the Egyptian leader to any of the 17 Arab countries that severed diplomatic relations with Cairo after the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty. Mr. Mubarak visited Saudi Arabia in 1982 to pay condolences to the Saudi royal family at the death of King Khalid.

Mr. Mubarak will be accompanied by his wife and a high-level delegation during his visit to Jordan, Petra said. Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and several members of the cabinet will be among members of



Hosni Mubarak

(Continued on page 2)

## Jordanian move seeks Arab solidarity — Baz

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's political advisor Osama Al Baz said Monday Jordan's move to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt came in the context of achieving Arab solidarity and not to join the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty of 1979.

Dr. Baz told a seminar here that His Majesty King Hussein's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt came "neither ahead of nor behind the peace process in the area nor to come out of a crisis or to form an alliance against any country."

"The Camp David agreement

was only a part of a policy to solve one particular problem and not the umbrella under which all Egyptian policies move," Dr. Baz said. "Our general policy will remain the defence of the Arab national security, maintaining our commitment to Arab strategies," he added.

Dr. Baz stressed that Egypt was free to adopt its own policies without being hindered by a commitment to the Camp David agreement with Israel. "Our commitment towards Israel does not determine the shape of our policies which are formed according to our national interests," he said.

Speaking at the seminar he held

(Continued on page 2)

## Masri returns after attending U.N. sessions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri returned to Amman Monday after attending the United Nations General Assembly sessions in New York.

Mr. Masri, head of the Jordanian delegation to the General Assembly sessions, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in an arrival statement that Jordanian stands towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and a just solution to the Middle East problem were clearly reiterated in his speech to the

General Assembly last week. In his speech, Mr. Masri said Israel must accept the principle of "withdrawal from peace" and any solution to the Middle East conflict should be based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Masri said he also held talks with his counterparts from various Arab countries and friendly nations. He met with the leader of the

(Continued on page 2)

## Technical committee to prepare civil service report

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Committee for Administrative Development met Monday and decided to appoint a technical committee to study the civil service regulations in Jordan and submit a report not later than Dec. 31, 1984.

The new committee includes Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obaidi, Vocational Training Corporation Director-General Munther Al Masri, Budget Department Director Ali Gharaibeh, Institute of Public Administration Director Abdallah Elayan, Ahmad Al Qura'n, Education Ministry Examinations Department Director Ahmad Bashayreh, Khalidoun

Abu Hassan, Dr. Mohammad Dhuneibat, Khaled Al Gazzawi, and Dr. Mansour Al 'Utum. The new committee will study the current civil regulations in the country and a regulation adopted, but not implemented, in 1982 in addition to other regulations dealing with public institutions before drawing up the report to be submitted before Dec. 31.

The main task of the Royal Committee for Administrative Development, which was formed under a special mandate by His Majesty King Hussein in July, is to draw up a comprehensive plan for reorganising the civil service system in Jordan.

## Polls indicate Mondale victory in debate

WASHINGTON (R) — First polls among voters on Sunday night's debate between President Reagan and Walter Mondale declared the Democratic challenger the winner but said the public still thought the president was more capable of dealing with the nation's problems.

In a poll conducted during the night for Newsweek magazine, 56 per cent of those surveyed said Mr. Mondale had won, while 35 per cent favoured Mr. Reagan. A similar poll by ABC News said Mr. Mondale won by 39-38 per cent. In both polls the remainder were undecided.

As Mr. Reagan campaigned in the south, his aides admitted their man looked tentative in the first of two debates leading up to the Nov. 6 presidential election.

"The president was more tentative. He wasn't as strong and clear as usual," White House Chief of Staff James Baker said. But he loyally added: "Biased though we are, we thought the president won it."

Meanwhile, Mr. Mondale marched up New York's Fifth Avenue in the annual Columbus Day parade, exuding a rare feeling of success in a campaign that has lagged far behind Mr. Reagan's.

His aides talked of turning a corner and waging an October offensive despite polls, taken before the debate, that show Mr. Reagan leading by up to 30 per cent points.

"What Mondale did was to destroy the Republican argument that there is no election, that they have a superhero versus this dis-

hrag guy," said Mondale press aide Dayton Duncan.

In the Newsweek poll, conducted by the Gallup Organisation among 379 registered voters, the Democratic presidential candidate was judged more confident and self-assured and more thoughtful and well-informed than Mr. Reagan.

But those surveyed felt that the president came closer to reflecting the public's views and was "more capable of dealing with the country's problems."

Sixty per cent of those surveyed identified themselves as Reagan supporters and 38 per cent said they backed Mr. Mondale.

TV debate puts new life into Mondale's campaign, page 8



# UNRWA begins new mandate

VIENNA (J.T.) — UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) has just completed its 12th mandate from the United Nations General Assembly as a temporary agency. Its new mandate runs to 30 June 1987, according to a press release received in Amman Monday.

UNRWA's ability to continue playing a central role in the lives of over 2 million registered Palestine refugees is seriously threatened, says Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck in his annual report for the year ending 30 June 1984.

In 1985, Mr. Rydbeck said, UNRWA needs some \$230 million in cash at a time when contributors are prepared to grant it only about \$170 million in cash for 1984.

Part of this increase is due to additional staff costs of \$21 million resulting from pay surveys conducted by the International Civil Service Commission. The surveys were conducted in an effort to ensure that UNRWA's almost 17,000 staff in the Middle East are paid fairly according to local conditions.

**Lebanon programme ends**  
During the year under review, UNRWA's emergency programme in Lebanon ended.

UNRWA continued to give emergency rations to 158,750 registered and unregistered Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and displaced refugees in Syria until March 1984. A further 36,085 refugees affected in the Tripoli area received food aid and other assistance for two months at the end of 1983. Some 24,000 hardship cases in Lebanon will continue to receive food rations, the press release said.

The cost of the emergency programme over the 22 months from June 1982 to March 1984 was \$60.3 million, including \$10.5 million for additional medical services and \$17.3 million for repairing and rebuilding refugee housing. This was over and above the \$50.5 million spent during the same period on regular programmes in Lebanon.

Although the emergency programme has ended, the \$13 million first phase of reconstruction is continuing.

So far \$10.2 million has been contributed to the fund. Concern continues for the safety of Palestine refugees in Lebanon. Mr. Rydbeck said in his report. "During the year, bouts of factional and intra-Palestinian conflict, punctuated by an Israeli air raid on Wavell Camp in Basleeb, brought death and destruction to the areas where Palestine refugees were concentrated in the north, the east and in the Beirut area, and in the south, there was an almost daily toll with reports of violent deaths, woundings, arrests, kidnappings, disappearances, evictions under threat and explosions."

## Education, health and relief

UNRWA committed 64 per cent of its \$195.3 million expenditure in 1983 to education and training. During the 1983-84 academic year, the agency operated 653 schools with 10,027 teachers for 342,245 pupils up to the age of 15 and eight vocational and teacher training centres for 3,720 young people in vocational and technical courses and 1,330 in teacher training.

Siblin Training Centre in Lebanon remained closed during the year although 153 students received some training in Beirut and Sidon. Further looting and damage to the school took place in autumn 1983 and at the end of the reporting period the school was still occupied by militiamen of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), the release said.

Twenty per cent of UNRWA's 1983 budget provided health care for refugees at 98 general health units. Supporting the work of these units were 27 laboratories, nine maternity centres, 29 dental clinics and 1,388 hospital beds subsidised by UNRWA.

Relief activities, outside the emergency efforts in Lebanon, accounted for almost 10 per cent of UNRWA's 1983 expenditure. Once the general ration programme was suspended, relief workers concentrated on assistance to the poorest among the 2,034,314 registered Palestine refugees (35 per cent of 763,773 of whom live in 61 refugee camps). The 97,213 hardship cases, which include widows, orphans and the aged, received help for food, clothing and housing needs, the press release said.



**KING MEETS DEPUTIES:** His Majesty King Hussein Monday listens to the Lower House of Parliament's reply, read out by Speaker Akaf Al Fayez, to his speech to Parliament last Monday (Petra photo)

## Baz: Jordan move seeks solidarity

(Continued from page 1)  
at the World Affairs Council, Dr. Baz said "there is no specific solution or settlement" in mind between Jordan and Egypt but said that resolutions adopted at the 1982 Arab summit held in Fez, Morocco, could be "something we could meet on."

He said that Egypt and Jordan support the idea of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East which could "create the mechanism for future moves" towards a solution to the conflict.

In response to a question Dr. Baz said Egypt "does not need to abrogate the Camp David agreement because a return to the previous situation would not be in Egypt's interest one way or another." He said that the separate peace treaty with Israel did not

effect the Egyptian decision-making in regard to its own and Arab interests.

Dr. Baz said the Egyptian government "would not accept to enter negotiations (with Israel) on (Palestinian) self-rule in the occupied Arab territories without the participation of the main parties involved, namely Jordan and the Palestinian people."

Responding to a question whether there would be a defence alliance between Jordan and Egypt, Dr. Baz said the two countries "did not need" a defence pact to support each other against any threat and that any confrontation against one of the countries is considered a confrontation to the other. "It is a legal and moral obligation," he said.

During the seminar, Dr. Baz also reviewed the current situation

on the Palestinian arena and warned of the threats emanating from the divisions within the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He said Arab countries should have a clear view of the situation in the area in order to be able to draw out plans for a solution.

He said Arab countries have failed to handle the Iran-Iraq war which made an Arab country stand side by side with a non-Arab country with material and moral support.

He also warned of the situation in Lebanon saying that current diplomatic moves indicate there would be an Israeli withdrawal within six months, "but the Israeli withdrawal does not mean the end of Lebanese problems."

The seminar was attended by high-ranking Jordanian officials, diplomats, journalists and a number of invited people.

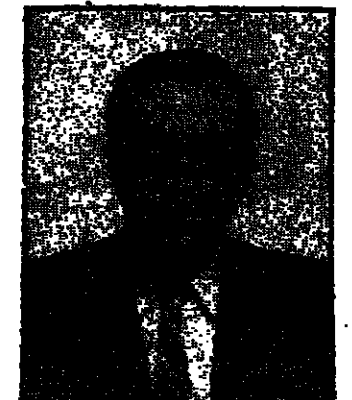
Later on Monday, Information Minister Laila Sharaf hosted a dinner in honour of Dr. Baz. It was attended by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, a number of senior government officials, members of the World Affairs Council, Egyptian embassy staff and editors-in-chief of local newspapers.

During his talks with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr. Masri reviewed the current situation in the Middle East and the U.N. official's efforts to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved, the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

In an answer to a question by the Petra correspondent on Jordan's resumption of diplomatic ties with Cairo and the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, Petra said.

The visit would be the first by an Egyptian president to Amman in seven years.

A number of Egyptian journalists are scheduled to arrive in Amman ahead of Mr. Mubarak.



Dr. Nazem Aref

## Mediterranean conference discusses maritime transport

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional Mediterranean conference recently concluded in Greece discussed obstacles impeding maritime transport in the Mediterranean region, according to Dr. Nazem Aref, under secretary of the Ministry of Transport who attended the conference.

He said that the conference also discussed a number of topics connected with the transport infrastructure like ports, roads and railway systems and employing them efficiently.

The conference called on the Mediterranean nations to re-examine their national transport system with a view to developing them and creating links between ports and overland transport systems around the Mediterranean Sea, Dr. Aref said.

The conference called on the participating nations to ease procedures connected with transport such as customs imposed on land and maritime shipping.

## Iran remains obstinate, Egypt says

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid was quoted here Monday as saying Iran was adamant on rejecting all forms of mediation to end its four-year-old war with Iraq.

Mr. Abdul Maguid told the Egyptian daily Al-Ahram on his return from New York after attending the U.N. General Assembly opening he was under the impression after talks with foreign ministers of the non-aligned group that "Iran continues to maintain its obstinate attitude of rejecting all forms of mediation."

Mr. Abdul Maguid also said Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had reassured him Israel was ready to withdraw its army from South Lebanon once enough guarantees were made to protect Israel's northern borders.

He said he had told Mr. Shamir "Egypt insists on prompt Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and that no obstacles should be placed to obstruct Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory."

Mr. Abdul Maguid later reported to President Hosni Mubarak on his United Nations mission.

On his talks with Mr. Shamir, Mr. Maguid said there had been a shift in Israel's stand towards pulling out from Lebanon's South.

"There has been a shift in Israel's stand. It no longer insists on the pullout of Syrian troops. Israel is now making the necessary contacts concerning the withdrawal."

Mr. Abdul Maguid said he had emphasised to Mr. Shamir the need to resume moves towards a settlement of the Palestine issue.

The problem of Taba, a Sinai coastal strip claimed by both Egypt and Israel, was also discussed with Mr. Shamir, Mr. Abdul Maguid added.

Mr. Abdul Maguid said he expects United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a new initiative soon aimed at solving the Lebanese crisis.

He gave no details, but said that all parties to the conflict had called for an expanded U.N. role.

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## Peres sends message to Mubarak

CAIRO (R) — Israel's ambassador called at the Foreign Ministry Monday with a new message from Prime Minister Shimon Peres for President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. Egyptian officials said.

They gave no details. Mr. Peres last month sought a meeting with

Mr. Mubarak but, according to Egypt's semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper, Mr. Mubarak replied that more time was needed to prepare for it.

Ambassador Moshe Sasson saw minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali Monday.

Egypt says relations with Israel will not emerge from their present chill until there is progress on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and on the Palestinian problem and a settlement of the Taba dispute.

Taba is a small Israeli-held enclave of Sinai in dispute since Israel withdrew from Sinai in 1982.

## Numeiri says Arabs do not want war

KUWAIT (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri was quoted Monday as saying Arab nations did not want war with Israel and were incapable of defeating the Jewish state by military means.

In an interview in Khartoum with the Kuwaiti daily Al-Anba, he said: "The Arabs do not want war... the Arab armies are divided and lack coordination, which negates the possibility of a military solution to the conflict with Israel."

But Mr. Numeiri said Arab countries were stronger than Israel "on the cultural, economic and demographic levels which means that time is on our side."

He called Jordan's decision last month to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt a "blessing" and dismissed charges by Syria and Libya that the move was a breach of a resolution at the 1978 Baghdad Arab Summit.

All Arab states, except Oman, Somalia and Sudan, severed diplomatic ties with Cairo in 1979 after Egypt signed a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Numeiri said: "all the Arabs accepted peace with Israel."

"Tell me what is the Fez initiative? Is it an invitation for war or peace?" Mr. Numeiri asked his interviewer.

He revealed that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi recently offered to reconcile his differences with Sudan if Mr. Numeiri ceased

his support of the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

"I turned down that offer," he said.

Asked about Sudan's relations with the United States Mr. Numeiri said he was displeased with Washington because the Reagan administration "has halted a \$60 million arms deal" with Sudan.

He claimed that Washington had opted to freeze the deal on account of Mr. Numeiri's decision to enforce Islamic Law in Sudan.

"I never went to the United States to beg," he said. "The (arms) deal was originally proposed by the Americans. If they want to stop it, then let them (no harm done)."

## Mubarak arrives today

(Continued from page 1)  
the delegation, according to dispatches from various news agencies.

His Majesty King Hussein and President Mubarak will discuss bilateral relations in the wake of Jordan's resumption of diplomatic ties with Cairo and the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, Petra said.

## Masri returns after U.N. sessions

(Continued from page 1)

European group at the U.N., U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson in addition to a number of heads of delegations to the current sessions of the General Assembly.

His talks in New York, Mr. Masri said, covered bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

elements in the Arab and international arenas, Petra said.

The visit would be the first by an Egyptian president to Amman in seven years.

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## Oman hails Jordan's ties with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Ibn Alawi has said that restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan contribute to supporting the Palestine question.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al-Rai Al-Amin Mr. Ibn Alawi said that Oman welcomes the decision on restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan.

Mr. Ibn Alawi added that his country has refused to attend the emergency Arab summit conference, which King Hassan II of Morocco called for, to discuss the Jordanian decision on restoration of relations with Egypt, because of the Arab divisions which will contribute to making this conference a failure.

Mearwhile in Egypt, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said that Egypt is discussing the possibility of drawing up a new policy of joint Arab work.

## Andreotti: U.S. could intervene in Gulf

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti was quoted Monday as saying the United States would have the right to intervene militarily in the Gulf if Iran closed the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance of the waterway.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti Al-Watan newspaper in Geneva, he also said efforts were being made by the European Community and the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement to bring warring Iran and Iraq to the negotiating table. He did not elaborate.

"The United States has the right to intervene militarily if Iran closes the Strait of Hormuz," Mr. Andreotti was quoted as saying.

Mr. Andreotti called for finding a solution to the Palestine question along the lines of the United Nations resolutions.

## Arab ministers to meet in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — Arab ministers of labour and social affairs open a meeting here on Tuesday to discuss a number of issues including the conditions of Palestinian children inside and outside the occupied Arab territories.

An Arab League spokesman said that, at the meeting, expected to last several days, the ministers will discuss the movement of Arab workforce in various Arab states and a pan-Arab social work strategy for 1985, as well as on Arab social fund and an Arab social development charter.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran  
17:15 Cartoons  
17:30 Children's Program  
18:15 Sports  
18:30 Program Review  
19:00 News Program  
19:15 News in Arabic  
19:30 Local Program  
20:00 Arabic Series  
20:15 Arabic Play  
20:30 News in Arabic  
21:00 Play Continued

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

19:00 French Programs  
19:15 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
19:45 News in Arabic  
20:00 Comedy: Tom, Dick & Harriet  
20:15 Tom, Dick & Harriet  
20:30 News in Arabic  
20:45 News in Arabic  
21:00 The Yellow Rose — Ep. 2

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsweek  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:15 News Summary  
08:30 Morning Show  
08:45 Pop Session  
09:00 News Summary  
09:15 Pop Session  
09:30 News Summary  
09:45 News Bulletin  
10:00 Instruments  
10:15 Science Fiction  
10:30 News Summary  
10:45 Instruments  
11:00 Old Favorites  
11:15 Science Report  
11:30 Pop Session  
11:45 News Summary  
11:55 Top Twenty  
12:00 Date with a Star  
12:15 Evening Show  
12:30 News Summary  
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13:45 News Summary  
13:55 Evening Show  
14:00 News Headlines  
14:15 Evening Show  
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14:45 Evening Show  
14:55 News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek  
06:30 Incredible Flutists  
06:45 Financial News  
06:55 World News  
07:00 World News  
07:15 World News  
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#### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1240, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12110 KHz

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Hussein enquires about deputy's health

AMMAN (Petra) — At the instruction of His Majesty King Hussein, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh Monday contacted the Lower House deputy, Dr. Ahmad Al Kofahi, to inquire about his health condition following a car accident Sunday in which he was involved. Mr. Abu Odeh relayed to Dr. Kofahi King Hussein's greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery.

## Bilbeisi urges road works before winter

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Public Works Under-Secretary Mutaz Al Bilbeisi Monday instructed directors of public works in the various governorates and districts and the departments concerned at the ministry to intensify the operations of maintaining main and sub roads before the winter.

## Keilani to head water talks team

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will attend the meetings of the fifth conference of the World Organisation for the Distribution of Water to be held in Tunisia for one week. The cabinet has formed a Jordanian delegation, to be led by Water Authority of Jordan (W.A.J.) Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani, for the conference.

## British defence delegation departs

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies left Amman Monday after a several-day visit to Jordan during which they met with a number of military and civil officials. They also visited a number of military and historical sites in the country. The delegation was seen off by assistant chief of staff for operations and training, a number of high-ranking officers as well as the British military attache in Amman.

## Jordan to attend INTEL SAT conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTEL SAT) annual conference for the Atlantic region for the year 1984 scheduled to be held in Switzerland on Oct. 24.

## British film shows highlights of royal tour, Jordan's history and progress

LONDON (LPS) — A film on the visit by Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh to Jordan provides an interesting glimpse of the country. The film, "Royal Jordan," is made by Greenpark Productions of London as a sequel to its "The Queen in Arabia," a souvenir of the Royal tour of the Middle East in 1979.

Princess Alia shows Queen Elizabeth the magnificent Arab horses at the Royal stud. Queen Noor takes her to the new hospitals and rehabilitation centres in and around Amman. Prince Hassan, the Regent, reveals how the desert is being made green with irrigation methods and how modern developments are transforming Jordan.

The film is a fascinating tour of Jordan and includes the bustling capital of Amman, Jerash, known as the Pompeii of the East; Petra,



Her Majesty Queen Noor meets with Jordanian children Monday at a lunch party held in the Birds Garden, Shmeisani (Petra photo)

## Dawoudieh opens \$480,000 UNRWA school complex for refugee children

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh Monday inaugurated a \$480,000 school compound for Palestine refugee children in Sweileh, on the outskirts of Amman.

The school, constructed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) consists of 18 classrooms, four administrative rooms, a multi-purpose room and a science laboratory. It will provide general education until the third preparatory class for 1,138

male and female refugee children.

In his speech at the ceremony, Director of UNRWA Affairs in Jordan Per Olof Hallqvist thanked the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs for its valuable assistance to UNRWA in the construction of the school.

Mr. Hallqvist also thanked the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs which provided the 3,814 square metre of land on which the school compound was constructed against nominal rental fees.

Mr. Hallqvist expressed gratitude to the European Economic

Community (EEC) which responded to an earlier request by UNRWA to convert its in-kind contributions into cash, thus contributing to funding funds required for school construction.

Also speaking at the inaugural ceremony were UNRWA Field Education Department Officer Atiyeh Mahmoud and a school headteacher who outlined the importance of opening such a school and thanked all those who contributed to the construction of the school.

## Zaben reviews national postal services, IPU cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has developed its basic postal services and new supporting ones including registration of students at universities, official mail, civil registration services and the postal saving accounts. Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said Monday.

Dr. Zaben was speaking at the opening session of a seminar on international postal accounting, organised by the Ministry of Communication in cooperation with the Arab Postal Union (APU) and the International Postal Union (IPU).

International postal accounting is an important subject which constitutes the corner stone in the international postal exchange and the firm base governing the flow of postal currents throughout the whole world, Dr. Zaben said.

Through our membership in the IPU and the IPU's executive council, we attempted to meet our postal obligations and to reflect the concerns and aspirations of the Third World countries, he said. Concluding his speech, Dr. Zaben paid tribute to the postmen in the occupied Arab territories.

## Queen hosts lunch for Jordanian children

## Noor calls for special attention to children

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday called for directing special attention to children whom she described as the foundation of a good community.

invitation of Amman Municipality.

## Children's lunch

Queen Noor was speaking to a Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reporter following a meeting of the Children's National Preparatory Committee over which Queen Noor presided.

Queen Noor said that the development of the local community and implementing programmes for developing the family and children's needs could not be made except through a clear basis of coordination between social work staff in both the private and public sectors.

During the meeting Queen Noor listened to a briefing by Min-

ister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an on the ministry's role in strengthening the concept of social work and social development and the continuous coordination between the ministry and other official and popular organisations. Queen Noor also listened to a briefing by the preparatory committee regarding the committee's activities and achievements.

Queen Noor, accompanied by Mr. Kana'an, then visited the Birds Garden in Shmeisani where she met with children who came from various parts of Jordan at the

Queen Noor and Their Highnesses Princes Hamzah and Ali and Princess Iman had lunch with the children, to whom Queen Noor distributed gifts. The celebration was attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, Jordanian Women Federation President Haifa Al Bashir and a number of senior officials from the Ministry of Social Development and Amman Municipality.

Earlier in the day the children visited the Roman amphitheatre, the children's library in Amman and the Martyr's Monument.

## Public Works Ministry plans building research, materials testing centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works is currently drawing up studies and designs required for construction of a new building for the road research laboratories, Public Works Minister Rayef Nijem said Monday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Nijem said that the 4,750 square metre building will be constructed on an area of 12 dunums at a cost of JD 800,000. Work on the new building, which will include special laboratories for testing soil, asphalt, concrete and construction materials, will commence during the year 1985, Mr. Nijem said.

The ministry's step was adopted to meet its needs and the requirements of the JD 100 million worth of main roads, which are still under construction, in addition to the village and sub-roads

and the maintenance works whose costs for this year are in excess of JD 10 million, the minister said.

The Ministry of Public Works

signed a cooperation agreement with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) at the beginning of this year.

## KLM THE OLDEST AIRLINE IN THE WORLD TURNS A YOUTHFUL 65

On October 7, 1984 KLM was the first airline to reach the age of 65 years, and it is also the world's oldest scheduled airline still operating under its own name.

Comparing the figures of KLM's first operational year (1920) with that of fiscal 1983/84 gives a clear view of international travel growth.

1920	1983/84
Passengers carried 345	5,016,000
Cargo carried 21,963 Kg	299,000,000 Kg
Mail carried 2,962 Kg	12,000,000 Kg
Kilometres flown 233,600 Km	112,000,000 Km
Route network 4 cities in 4 countries	121 cities in 75 countries

## Correction

The Jordan Times Thursday erroneously reported that the West German government will provide JD 250,000 for an RSS project to exploit the power of wind. The figure should read JD 185,000. The total cost of the project is JD 250,000 instead of JD 285,000 as was wrongly quoted.

## Polish archaeologists excavate first Umayyad kilns in Jordan

This is the fourth article in a series of five outlining the archaeological discoveries uncovered by various teams working under the Jerash International Project. In this article the excavations of the Umayyad house and kilns, conducted by the Polish team, are reviewed in addition to the Bishop Marianos Church excavations conducted in cooperation with a Jordanian team of archaeologists.

Text and photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — The discoveries pertaining to the 7th-8th C. A.D. early Islamic period are among the most significant to have come out of the Jerash International Project to date.

Conventional wisdom had always seen Jerash as a declining, virtually abandoned city in the early 7th Century A.D., following the Islamic conquest of the area of modern Jordan in 636 A.D. The establishment of the Umayyad Caliphate in Damascus in 661 A.D. meant Jerash remained strategically located close to the route linking Damascus with the heartland of Islam and the holy cities in the Arabian Peninsula. Commercial and political ties with Damascus were strong, given the relative proximity of the two cities.

New discoveries at Jerash show that a substantial city existed there in the late 7th and 8th Centuries A.D. The Polish team, led by Dr. Michael Gawlikowski, excavated an area along the northern side of the South Decumanus street, and

uncovered a substantial Umayyad residential quarter dating from the 7th-8th Centuries A.D.

Artifacts gathered here indicate this part of the city was inhabited continuously from Early Roman to Abbasid days (1st-9th Centuries A.D.), with pottery from lower fill levels showing even earlier Hellenistic occupation as well.

The Roman and Byzantine structures that once flanked both sides of the South Decumanus were totally removed when the Umayyads were built, following an earthquake in the middle of the 7th Century A.D. The first Umayyad house has been dated to 660 A.D., when the South Decumanus (colonaded into its present configuration in 170 A.D.) remained in use as an urban thoroughfare.

## Reconstructed house

The nicely reconstructed Umayyad house shows the original layout of at least 10 rooms on either side of a courtyard, whose irregular shape was dictated by the re-use of earlier foundations. The house was entered either via a passage through the colonnade of the South Decumanus, or via a north-

thern staircase at the rear.

The house walls were made of re-used Roman/Byzantine stones filled in with stone chips and earth. Three pairs of rooms had interconnecting doors forming two-room "suites", a common feature of early Islamic houses. The house has an interior surface area of some 200 square metres, with evidence of mosaic floors, and perhaps even a second storey entered directly from the higher ground to the north.

In the middle of the 8th Century A.D., the single house was partitioned into three smaller units. Coin evidence shows the houses were used at least until 770 A.D. Massive stone tumble indicates the area was finally abandoned as a residential quarter after earthquake damage in the late 8th or early 9th Century A.D., during the years of the Baghdad-based Abbasid Caliphate.

The Poles excavated four small, stone-and-brick Abbasid pottery kilns among the ruins of the former houses, turning up 9th Century Abbasid cooking pots, lamps, bowls and some green-glazed pot sherds. The Umayyad house has been restored under the supervision of Polish architect Antoni Ostasz.

## Umayyad kilns

On the other side of the city, the North Theatre excavations also turned up five Umayyad kilns that



One of the larger Umayyad kilns found within the ruins of the North Theatre, but now buried for protection and possible future conservation and restoration.

had been built into the tumbled ruins of the former theatre. These are thought to be the only Umayyad kilns ever excavated in Jordan, and were studied by Dr. Jerome Schaefer and Mr. Robin Falkner.

The kilns were of two main types:

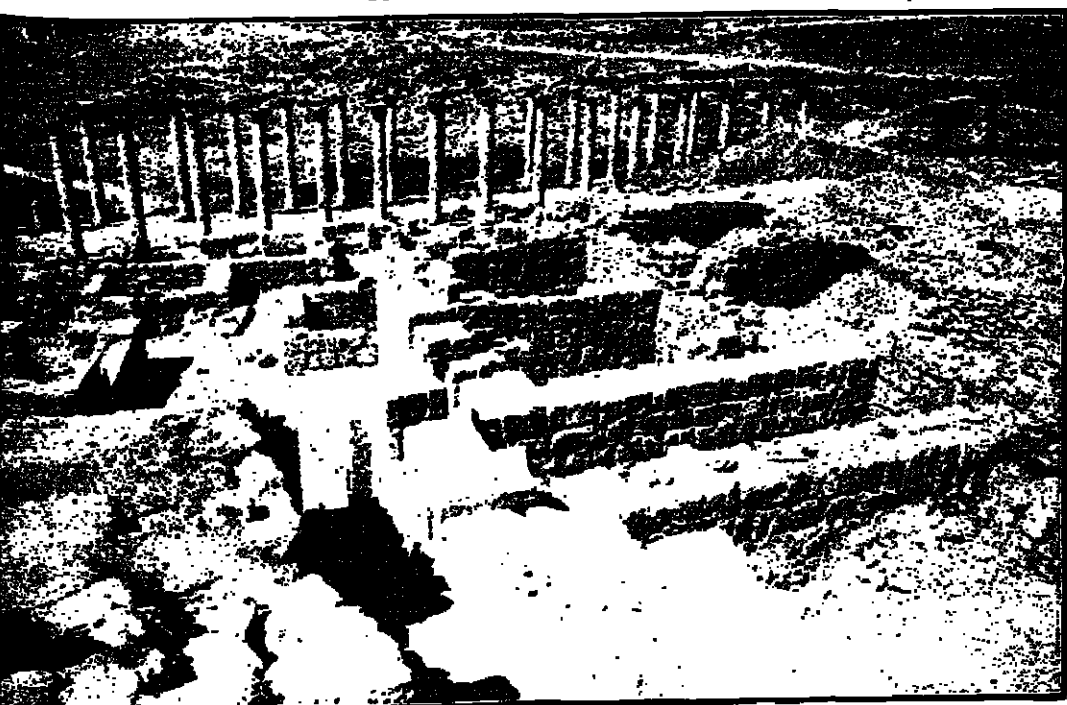
1. Reduction kilns which were blocked during the last stages of firing to prevent oxygen from entering, and which produced typically grey coloured basins, bowls, jars and tiles;

2. Oxidation kilns, which remained open to the air throughout the firing, and produced brown or red coloured cooking pots, casseroles, jars, bowls, pitchers and lamps.

Some of the kilns were up to 2.5-metre-high, domed brick structures with an external firebox, an internal lower chamber through which the heat passed, and an internal upper firing chamber supported by a central platform, unique in the Middle East, made of basalt or a mud-brick shell filled with rubble.

The early 8th Century Jerash pottery types have been found at other nearby Umayyad sites, such as Pella and Amman, where no such kilns have ever been discovered. Combined with the fact that a total of at least 14 late Byzantine/Umayyad kilns have been discovered at Jerash since the 1930s, this raises the possibility that 7th/8th Century A.D. Jerash may have been a regional ceramics industry centre that exported its wares to other cities in the area.

Bishop Marianos Church  
The presence of an active Chri-



The Umayyad house after restoration with the colonnaded South Decumanus Street in the background.

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JORDAN  
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Nightly  
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HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL MEANS SERVICE



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975  
الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية

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## Long way to go

ISRAELI DEFENCE Minister Yitzhak Rabin's reported intention to ease some of the restrictions on the Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza can be taken in two ways. The first view, to which we are more inclined, is that Rabin's intention is nothing more than a deceptive step designed to cover up Israel's long-term desire to annex the territories and expel as many of the Palestinians as possible. The other, for those who want to subscribe to it, is that the more "moderate" Labour wing of the coalition government in Israel is starting to make gestures towards the Palestinians, in the hope of encouraging new progress towards an eventual negotiation.

It has been standard Israeli practice, supported by American apologists, to depict the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights as one of the more "humane" occupations of history. A "humane occupation" strikes us as a contradiction in words. An occupation is an occupation. It denies the Palestinians the fundamental right of freedom, dignity and self-determination.

If the Israelis move, including restoring appointed Arab mayors to head Arab municipalities, help relieve the burdens that are experienced daily by the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, then the actions should be welcomed, but only cautiously, by the Palestinians in those areas. If the Palestinians are able to revive some of their economic and social institutions, thereby reinforcing their fabric of life, then the Palestinians will be able to better withstand the otherwise debilitating aspects of occupation. It is a top priority right now simply to help the Palestinians under occupation to get through the weeks, months and years without giving up hope and emigrating.

On the other hand, symbolic Israeli moves, however useful they may be in small, practical ways, will never replace the need for the people of Israel to make the historic decisions on coexistence with the Palestinians that have confronted them for the past century. For nearly one hundred years, since the first Jewish-Zionist settlers came to Palestine from Europe and Russia, the people of Israel have never come to terms with the fact that the creation of their state was at the expense of the logical statehood of the Palestinians. Giving the Palestinians today some elementary rights, under the aegis of the Israeli military occupation, simply highlights the long way the Israelis still have to go in this direction.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Seeking peace forcefully

JORDAN SEEKS to achieve peace and to bring about Arab unity in implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. But working for peace and unity does not stop Jordan from building up its strength to face any eventuality and any future enemy adventures. Therefore, Jordan seeks to supply itself with modern weapons to defend itself and if it is impossible for it to get these weapons from the United States, then it will seek arms from friendly nations.

In the coming week, the defence ministers of France, Britain and Ireland will start arriving in Jordan for talks with officials on the country's needs of defensive weapons. These weapons are needed for peace and for defence, they will help Jordan regain its holy places and reestablish stability in the region.

Since the occupation of Palestine, this country has been faced with heavy responsibilities and commitments to the Arab Nation. The leaders of Jordan have become convinced that the Israeli enemy persists in carrying out aggressive policies and expansionist designs at the expense of the Arab Nation. Therefore it has become incumbent on this country to find the most effective means of repelling aggression and defending the homeland.

### Al Dustour: Harvest time for Peres

ISRAELI PRIME Minister Shimon Peres has gone to Washington carrying two issues and seeking solution from the United States. One of these is the Israeli economy and the other is the withdrawal of Israel's forces from southern Lebanon.

Peres has chosen a timely visit, coming just before the U.S. presidential elections. He is trying to help save the Israeli economy from total collapse by pumping more U.S. dollars into it, and pressuring the U.S. into accepting Israel's terms for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon, and thus saving the Israeli troops from more casualties.

The visit of Peres to Washington presents the U.S. administration with a precious opportunity, enabling it to exert pressure on Israel to accept the establishment of a just peace. If the U.S. administration is sincere in its policies and attitudes, it will seize the opportunity and ask Israel to abide by international principles and U.N. resolutions. Of course the U.S. administration is at present in need of Jewish votes in the coming elections but that should not prevent Washington from handling issues in a more conscientious manner and in a way to project its keenness on preserving world peace and security.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Hegemony attempts over PLO

AT THE 1974 Arab summit in Rabat, Jordan complied with the wishes of the Palestinian people and the other Arab states and accepted the ruling that the PLO will be the sole representative of the Palestinian people. When the PLO began to establish itself as a political and military force, the Arab states began attempts to contain it and to impose their will on it. Representatives of these countries within the PLO have caused a disruption of several PLO meetings and the implementation of earlier PLO resolutions.

At present, these countries are delaying the convening of a Palestine National Council meeting, thus causing more rifts in the ranks of the Palestinians and further complicating matters for the PLO leaders. We had hoped that the presence of all Palestinian groups under the PLO umbrella will help to unite them for the common cause. But unfortunately the organisation has been witnessing further attempts at its disintegration under the influence of Arab states.

The Palestinians are now unable to meet or to exercise their right in expressing their views freely about their own future. Both Algeria and Damascus are calling for a change in the PLO leadership, thus playing the role of the Palestinian people themselves who should decide on this leadership. If the Arab countries are denying the Palestinian people their right to take their own decisions, how can we expect Israel or other nations to recognise these rights?

# The remedy and the ailment

By Rami G. Khouri

MUCH HAS been written and said in recent years about the emergence of a powerful wave of fundamentalist Islamic political sentiment throughout the Arab World. I have always been slightly annoyed by the tendency of foreign, mainly Western, observers and writers to view the Islamic "revival" only as a dangerous and threatening phenomenon. Like all mass movements, resurgent Islam has its extremists, and in many parts of the Islamic world it can certainly be viewed as a threat to incumbent political orders.

I suggest that the full significance of the Islamic resurgence can only be appreciated within a more global context, and in the infinitely more subtle arena in which religion and politics interact. For starters, one should appreciate that resurgent Islam is paralleled by resurgent Judaism-Zionism in Israel, and resurgent Christianity in North America and Europe.

In the United States, the last two presidents rode into the White House on a powerful wave of grassroots religious sentiment that was often backed by the efforts of Christian fundamentalist groups who only a few years ago were widely ridiculed as oddballs from the Bible Belt.

In Poland, the Catholic Church has played a key role in

the struggle for human and political rights. In Afghanistan, the indigenous resistance groups fighting the Soviet occupation have been generally known in the west as the "Islamic Mujahadeen", or some other such title that brands them and their resistance as specifically "Islamic".

In Israel, the hallmark of the past seven years has been the strong political performance of the Likud bloc, and its messianic tendencies based on the religious origins of the Israeli state and culture.

In Iran, the Islamic "clergy" led the revolt against the Shah and finally brought about the revolution that toppled him.

In all these cases, and others such as now right-leaning Great Britain, West Germany and Canada, there is a common denominator. It is the natural inclination of people to turn to their religion in periods of political, economic or social change or difficulty. Each country's circumstances are different, and the relations of religion and politics in each are different. But the universal logic is absolutely clear: When people need help to confront the challenges of their world, they usually turn inward, to their religion, to the roots of their systems of ethics.

In the Arab World, and Iran, there is an additional factor: the lack of organised political activity, and a glaring absence

of mechanisms by which individuals can make their political sentiments known. Without political parties, public opinion polls, effective parliaments with real power, true labour unions, independent universities and centres of thought, research and publishing, or activist special interest groups representing students, women or others, where does one turn when one wants to make a political statement, utter a political thought, or just offer a viewpoint of any sort?

There is, effectively, nowhere to turn for most people. Political expression is bottled up inside people's minds and hearts. There is, therefore, only one universally accessible, free, natural and indigenous outlet for expression in most Arab states: the Islamic religion.

Unlike political parties, religion is not banned. Unlike Marxism or West European Social Democracy, it is not an alien, imported ideology. And like all religions, Islam explains the meaning of life to its adherents. It makes sense out of a universe that is increasingly senseless to many Arabs. Is it any surprise, therefore, that Islamic fundamentalism is on the rise?

I think not. It is probably surprising that the rising tide of resurgent Islam has not moved

faster and turned more political orders on their heads. It is no surprise, I suggest, that leaders in such states as Pakistan and Sudan are trying to preempt their opposition and the frustration of their people by imposing so-called "Islamic" systems of law on their people, which the West has delighted in seeing mainly as chopping off the hands of thieves.

Far more significant, I would think, is the perceived frustration and potential opposition among their people that prompts leaders to impose "Islamic" laws. I remember quite clearly when the present Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, told a press interviewer a few years ago, when asked about the rising tide of Islam in the Middle East, that he was not afraid of it. He explained that genuine Islam is tolerant, merciful, egalitarian and productive, and non-Islamic minorities within Islamic societies or areas should have nothing to worry about if the real principles of Islam were genuinely applied.

What we see in the Arab World and much of the rest of the Islamic World today is not simply "fundamentalist Islam" on the march. It is the agonising attempt of tormented societies to come to grips with their own problems, challenges and contradictions. When states offer their people few practical

means of political participation, no channels for free political expression and no meaningful mechanisms for political change, the people and the political order turn to the only outlet for self-expression that they have available to them.

Religion helps the individual re-establish a personal sense of balance and worth, amidst societies that are changing too fast for most people's liking. It helps individuals deal with the processes of modernisation, consumerism, and industrialisation, as well as with such other factors as inflation, or the increasing impersonality of Western-style urban societies. It counteracts the lack of both adequate access to the political decision-making process, and of accountability on the part of those public office holders who make the decisions that determine the manner in which people live their lives.

Islam happens to take on a political aspect throughout the area in the same manner that the Catholic Church in Poland has done in recent years. Every society needs an agent to promote and lead political change, and every society chooses a mechanism that is available to it and is effective. In Poland, it was the labour unions. In France in 1968, it was the students and intellectuals. In Turkey, it

was the army. In the anti-Vietnam years in the United States, it was students and leftist activists. In Israel, it was the Likud Party, backed by a groundswell in support from Oriental Jews.

I find it perfectly logical and natural, therefore, that a resurgent Islam should dominate the minds of those who examine the Middle East today. The problem, however, is not at all in Islam: it is in the political and social defects of societies in which individuals reach such a state of near desperate frustration that they have to transform their faith into an instrument of political battle. The fact that the same thing is happening throughout the rest of the world should be only slightly comforting.

The major question remains largely unexamined, by us in the Islamic world as well as by those who focus on the chopping off of limbs: Why do increasing numbers of people in Arab societies need to turn to a militant, activist brand of Islam to find solace and psychological self-satisfaction? Resurgent Islam is accepted by many as the remedy. Because the ailment of the Arab World remains unexamined, it is likely to become aggravated, in turn promoting a greater movement by people to the succor of their inner faith.

## Scene set for showdown between military and Buenos Aires

By John Reichertz  
Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — A virtual refusal by Argentina's military courts to punish former military leaders for widespread human rights violations has set the scene for a showdown between the Armed Forces and the young democracy.

Politicians and human rights activists said the refusal marked the failure of the Armed Forces to submit themselves fully to President Raul Alfonsín's command, possibly laying the ground for future unrest.

"We can't just forget the past and start all over," said Vicente Saadi, leader of the opposition Peronist forces in the senate. "If we do not punish those who were responsible for the genocide we will have a civil war."

Over the past week the position

of Mr. Alfonsín's government and that of the Armed Forces were put in sharp contrast by two major probes into human rights violations under military rule from 1976 to December last year.

A state commission on missing persons, made up of prominent civilians, found military leaders responsible for an organised system of state terror that led to the kidnapping, murder and torture of thousands.

The Supreme Military Tribunal, on the other hand, said it had been unable to find any proof that military leaders had systematically violated human rights or even that crimes had been committed under military rule.

It said that, if anything, it could only try military leaders for their failure to prevent human rights violations by unruly subordinates, providing that the existence of such violations is eventually proved.

The tribunal's statement marked the failure of Mr. Alfonsín's policy of having the Armed Forces try themselves for the human rights violations under military rule.

The policy was aimed at refuting the badly deteriorated image of the Armed Forces, also widely criticised for their defeat in the South Atlantic conflict with Britain in 1982 and held responsible for the nation's economic crisis.

Adolfo Perez Esquivel, an Argentine human rights activist who received the Nobel Peace Prize, said there was no doubt now that the government chose the wrong approach to the problem but that it could still correct it. "It is absolutely necessary that these cases be taken out of military hands," he said.

Mr. Alfonsín's election victory

last October was partially attributed to his vigorous criticism of the human rights record of the Armed Forces. On taking power in December he ordered the court martial of nine members of the former military juntas.

Last week the State Commission on Missing Persons ended its nine-month investigation and handed its report to Mr. Alfonsín.

It said that after the 1976 military coup the Armed Forces used the "power and immunity of an absolute state, kidnapping, torturing and assassinating thousands of human beings".

The military adopted the forced disappearance of people as a key part of its system of national security, holding them in approximately 340 clandestine detention centres, it said.

The fate of 8,960 people still missing will only be revealed when military criminals are brought to

justice, the report said.

Ruling party politicians said recently a federal appeals court overruling the courts-martial of the nine military leaders would now take over the cases from the military tribunal. Opposition politicians said only a congressional probe could get to the bottom of the human rights question.

A bill proposing a congressional investigating committee said that only both houses of congress had the power to carry out the task "that the health of the nation demands".

In recent months top government officials have blamed members of an "unemployed, work force", an allusion to former security forces personnel, for a crime wave and bombings.

Death threats forced Ernesto Sabato, the president of the Commission on Missing Persons, to accept bodyguards.

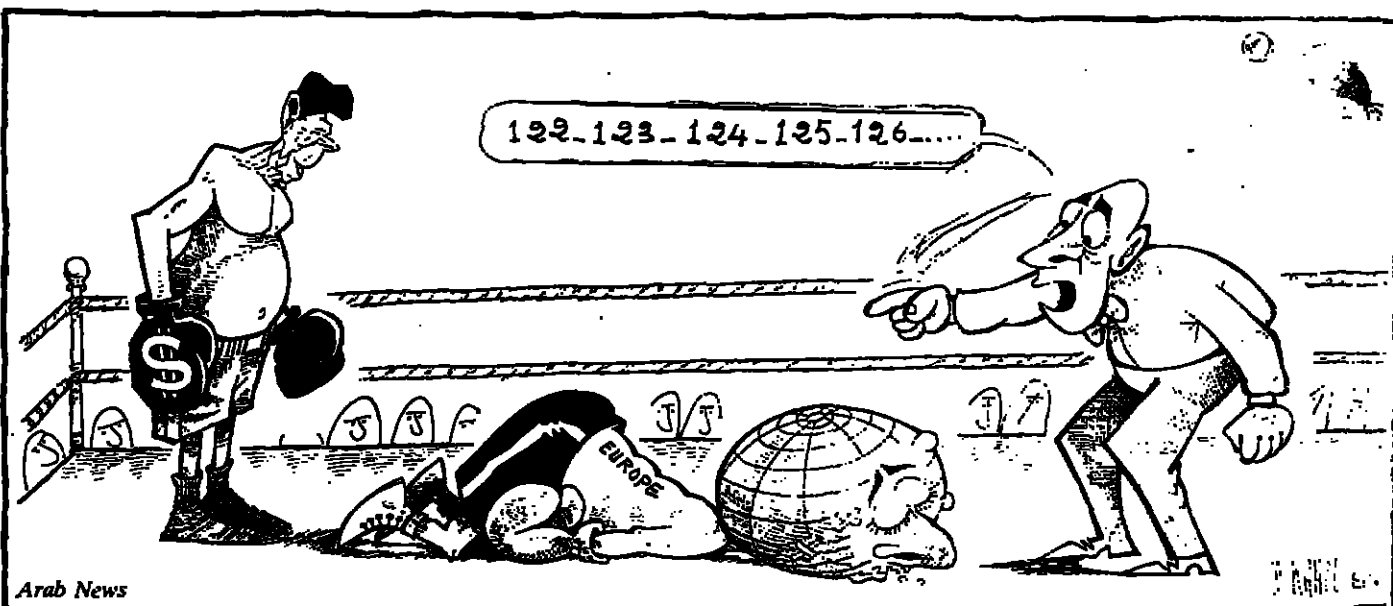
Officers in active service have begun to join the ranks of former military leaders at special masses for members of the armed forces who died at the hands of guerrillas.

Retired and active military officers have started suggesting that the past be forgotten in an effective amnesty.

But Lucila Edelmann, part of a special team of psychiatrists treating the relatives of missing people, said in a recent magazine article on the "dirty war": "In psychopathology there is an idea that everything that is not remembered is repeated."

"As a result, one could think that from a social point of view if justice is not done this (campaign) will be repeated."

The government and the Missing Persons Commission had made "never again" the theme of their human rights campaign.



## Can Rome liquidate mafia rule in Sicily?

By Samuel Koo  
Associated Press

ROME — A week after a major crackdown on the mafia, authorities are painting a grisly picture of the crime syndicate's pervasive reign of terror over Sicily's nearly 1.5 million people and its institutions.

With a strict hierarchical structure, the mafia chiefs order murders, abductions and torture at will, sometimes simply for "fun," according to judicial sources quoted by Italian media.

Spurred by the confessions of a jailed crime boss who defied the mafia's code of silence, police last week rounded up at least 62 suspected mobsters in a massive sweep described as the biggest breakthrough against the mafia in 20 years.

U.S. Attorney General William French Smith called the crackdown, which also put U.S. authorities on the trail of other mobsters, "the single most devastating assault on the mafia in its entire history."

Details of the structure and tactics of the mafia have emerged from the testimony by the mobster who turned state's evidence, Tommaso Buscetta, and the arrest warrants against the arrested suspects.

Some have questioned the value of Buscetta's 721-page con-

fession, pointing out that the 56-year-old Sicilian spent the last 12 years in prison or abroad, in Brazil, and that he was a relatively low-level boss of a family on the losing side of the battle for control of the multi-billion dollar drug trade.

However, Italian investigators say Buscetta's testimony confirms what authorities have long suspected but lacked an insider's corroboration.

Investigators have said Buscetta's confessions could help shed light on numerous kidnappings and murders by gangs.

The description by Buscetta and other imprisoned mafia suspects essentially confirms the overall picture of the syndicate sketched by Joseph Valachi, an organized crime figure in the United States, in his confession to a U.S. Senate panel in 1963.

The latest disclosure includes these points:

—Organized down to tiny villages, the entire island of Sicily, divided in numerous sectors and assigned to crime "families," is "run" by a hierarchy of mobsters, headed by the "pope" with the veto power. He presides over a super commission of 10 "cardinals" representing clans controlling the island's nine provinces, which directs crime operations.

—Murders, as easily com-

mitted as "having a cup of coffee," nevertheless have to be authorized by the boss of the family controlling the area where the victim will be killed. "Death sentences" for politicians, judges and prosecutors can be issued only by the commission, based in Palermo, the island capital.

Some of the political killings in the past several years were linked to feuds among rival clans fighting for control of Sicily's drug trafficking network.

In the bottom of the pyramid-like structure are thousands of "soldiers" and "men of honour" — who carry out daily chores, ranging from collecting "protection money" from merchants to acting as their bosses' bodyguards.

According to Buscetta, who violated "omertà" — or the gangland code of silence — allegedly to avenge the killings of seven relatives by rival gangs, these men are tested for their loyalty before they take the formal oath required for mobsters to become mafia men.

Anyone breaking the "honour code" is subject to harsh punishment, sometimes hacked to death or thrown into a bathtub full of acid after torture.

Directing the "soldiers" in a designated area is the capo famiglia (the boss of the family), who is aided by a select group of coun-

selors.

These bosses in turn report to the head of a region, or one of Sicily's nine provinces. The syndicate is also supported by the so-called "terzo livello" (third level), allegedly composed of politicians, officials and other influential people beyond suspicion who help the mafia or at least condone their criminal activities, according to Buscetta's testimony.

Buscetta, however, gave no names of "third member" levels, saying the list is a closely guarded secret known only to the top few mafiosi.

Buscetta reportedly identified the mafia's "pope" as Michele Greco, 60, a convicted gangland leader who has been a fugitive from justice for nearly two years.

Greco and his 57-year-old cousin, Salvatore Greco, were tried in absentia and sentenced to life imprisonment in July for planning the car-bomb killing of an anti-mafia judge last year.

Judge Rocco Chinnici, his two police bodyguards and a doorman were killed when the remote-controlled car bomb exploded on a Palermo street on July 29, 1983.

Buscetta is also said to have told authorities that Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, Italy's top organized crime fighter, was murdered because he became "too cumbersome."

## North, South Korea are no closer now

By Granville Watts  
Reuters

SEOUL — Charges and counter-charges are still flying between Seoul and Pyongyang a year after a bomb blast in Rangoon, blamed on North Korea, killed 17 top South Korean officials and raised tensions on the Korean Peninsula dangerously high.

North Korea denounced South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan as a U.S. stooge and a Japanese flunkie when he paid a state visit to Japan last month.

South Korea accused Pyongyang of sending an armed agent who killed two women in the South Korean city of Taegu and alleged this week that the North had mounted a big armoured buildup near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) dividing the peninsula.

North Korea sent relief aid for flood victims in the South last weekend, but this was dismissed as a propaganda play by Seoul, which said the supplies were not needed and were only accepted in a bid to increase contacts with Pyongyang.

Tactically the North Koreans appear to change, but in our experience there is no change in their basic aim to Communise the whole peninsula," South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Han Woo-Suk told Reuters.

Mr. Han said all the great powers were interested in reducing tensions on the peninsula where the two Koreas fought a bloody three-year war ending in 1953.

"We hope North Korea's allies, Moscow and Peking, will work in the interest of a real reduction of tension by persuading Pyongyang not to stick to its old unrealistic policy of Communising South Korea," he said.

Experts in Tokyo on North Korean affairs have recently noted signs of apparent flexibility in Pyongyang's policy towards the outside world. North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung called last month for improved ties with South Korea and the United States.

Pyongyang also announced a new law permitting joint ventures with foreign firms in the hope of

attracting foreign capital along the lines of China's new economic policies.

But President Chun took a tough line in an armed forces day speech last week when he referred to what he called a North Korean "peace offensive" and said: "We sincerely hope that there are no wicked schemes or ulterior motives lurking behind their smiles."

Mr. Chun again accused North Korea of responsibility for the Rangoon bombing on Oct. 9. Although Pyongyang has denied involvement, Burma convicted two North Korean military officers for the blast and withdrew diplomatic recognition from Pyongyang.

Some senior Western diplomats feel that Seoul should display more confidence in its dealing with the North and help end the isolation imposed on it after the bombing.

Their reasoning is that a cornered North Korea is more dangerous and likely to increase tension in the region.

But South Korean officials say they have consistently sought direct talks with the North and deny deliberately trying to isolate Pyongyang. Even so, Seoul has said officially that it would not like to see North Korea and Japan improve their ties and establish diplomatic relations.

In Rangoon, Reuters correspondent Zaw Win reported sources close to the Burmese government as saying Burma was not reconsidering its decision to withdraw diplomatic recognition of the Pyongyang government.

"Although North Korea has denied its involvement, Rangoon is obviously convinced its decision was justified," a veteran Asian diplomat in Rangoon told Reuters.

The two North Korean officers, Zin Mo, 31, and Kang Min-Chul, 29, who were sentenced to death for the bombing, were still reported languishing in the Insein jail near Rangoon.

Their fate is still hanging in the balance, diplomats said. Lawyers for the two prisoners appealed for presidential clemency about five months ago. They were not optimistic about the outcome.



## Brazilian guidebook advises how to be robbed and stay happy

By Allan Reditt  
Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's latest guidebook, on "how to be robbed and stay happy", may not be a favourite with the tourist agencies but is certainly raising wry smiles among those who share similar experiences with the author.

Brazilian journalist Roberto Schneider says he was inspired to write "O Guia do Assaltado" (the mugging victim's guide — more than 100 questions and answers to help you be robbed and be happy) after being robbed 138 times in 1976.

The first chapter asks if one really needs to be robbed in the first place? The answer is an emphatic yes.

Mr. Schneider asks one to look at someone who has not been robbed, his flaccid muscles, dull eyes, his lack of motivation. Compare this with the agile deportment of a victim, eyes bright and alert flicking constantly left and right, a rapid walk, erect bearing, toned muscles and prepared adrenal level.

A professional victim may die from a myriad of reasons, but never from a heart attack, says Mr. Schneider. The guide aims to turn the most timid Rio resident into a professional.

The first step is to buy an executive briefcase to carry the basic equipment of the modern mugging victim — a block of tickets issued to the unemployed, two packets of biscuits, earplugs, counterfeit money, a Bible and a live hedgehog.

The author disapproves of the normal Rio driver who flouts the law by driving through red lights at night in areas known to be frequented by armed robbers.

If a thief points a gun through

your car window, burst into tears, embrace him, offer biscuits from your basic kit, show your unemployed tickets. Most Rio thieves have hearts of gold and many are unemployed journalists, engineers and economists, according to the guide.

For the pedestrian, Mr. Schneider says it is stupid to think of avoiding a holdup. One should be prepared psychologically for the inevitable. When it comes, cooperate — lack of cooperation makes thieves nervous and they can do all sorts of stupid things.

The really professional victim walks the streets of Rio with his hands permanently in the air so he can never be surprised by a gunman, according to Mr. Schneider. But the drawback is that one may be considered mad.

On dark, deserted streets the author suggests one runs like mad, looking constantly over one's shoulder. If there is a thief along the way he will probably protect you because he thinks someone is trying to invade his patch.

The author advises against pursuing the thief should a police car fortuitously arrive. Under Brazil's benign legal system he will probably soon be released and, knowing your face after the identification in the police station, will feel obliged as a matter of honour to rob you again.

Mr. Schneider advises women prone to youthful handbag snatchers to learn a few basketball phrases. When robbed, shout as loudly as possible "obstruction" — the young thieves will protest but will always return the bag, he says.

For the dippers into handbags on crowded buses and trains use your pet hedgehog. The wriggling of the beast in such a confined space will deter most thieves, he argues.

Joggers require different advice. Mr. Schneider says he has found the most effective system to be the wearing of earplugs.

Thieves are usually not very fit and, after 500 metres of running and shouting in an attempt to convince the intended victim they are serious about their intentions, they usually give up. Mr. Schneider says.

For the sophisticated there is always the Bible trick. When an armed thief demands money, smile, raise the Bible in one hand and declaim: "John, you are the vision I have been expecting, the one I have been told to give half my worldly goods to."

Press into the hand of the amazed thief half your billfold, exclaiming in brotherly fashion, "How fortunate, how lucky." Better to lose half than all, according to the author.

Mr. Schneider advises taxi drivers who are particularly prone to armed robbery to keep a quantity of false money. When held up they should say: "Take everything but leave the rent money which is in the glove compartment." The result — a temporarily happy thief and continuing happiness for the taxi driver.

Domestic robbery requires a different stratagem. Mr. Schneider favours the contagious disease approach. When thieves break in, smile, get the rest of the family to cough violently, and say, "Welcome, you are the first visitors we've had since the doctor diagnosed contagious gobblyitis and put us in quarantine." Exit thieves rapidly.

With 350 armed robberies in Rio a week according to the police, no wonder the book is selling well. As author Schneider says, it is his only chance of getting his money back and at the equivalent of \$5.25 a copy, it's a steal.

## Soviet technology finds Western customers

The Soviet Union is mistakenly seen as a technological backwater which has to steal secrets from the West to keep up. But David Buchan, Financial Times East Europe correspondent, reports that a large number of Western companies have paid up for Soviet products and processes. The trade might be bigger were it not for Russian bureaucracy and secrecy.

Many people in the West can reel off names of Soviet missiles and fighters, because that is the sort of Soviet technology they worry about. But they are understandably blank about some of the Eastern superpower's achievements in the civil field.

Yet in the past year the Soviet Union has sold licences to Japan for a new cattle feed additive and to the U.S. for polymer pins to fix bone fractures. This year a British Aberdeen production of Soviet-licensed dowhole oil drills for the north sea. Next year, J.R. McDermott of the U.S., the world's largest supplier of offshore energy equipment, will start using Soviet-designed machines which, it claims, will weld underwater pipe 25 per cent faster than any comparable Western equipment.

Clearly, then, some Western companies find in the Soviet Union ways of doing things better or cheaper, or both, than they can obtain elsewhere. This dispels any impression that the Soviet Union has merely become an Upper Volta with rockets, an economy aimed to turn out competitive weapons but precious little else, and that Western technology has become its crutch — kick away that crutch, and the Soviet economy will sink to its knees.

The Soviet Union's technology trade is by no means in balance with the West. Licencing, the Soviet monopoly buyer and seller of licences, says it has sold 800 licences and bought 600 since it started business more than 20 years ago. But these raw figures include deals with Eastern Europe, for whom the much larger Soviet Union is naturally the fount of much industrial know-how, and take no account of value or scale of an individual licence.

Typically, a Soviet enterprise or foreign trade organisation will buy a licence to plug a gap in the national plan, while the Western purchasers of Soviet licences will usually supply a smaller portion of any given Western market. Occasionally, too, Soviet licences are bought by Western companies as a friendly gesture, or as the result of

Soviet insistence on countertrade, in know-how as well as merchandise, or simply to avoid any risk of patent infringement.

In the absence of any value data, the balance in Soviet-Western licence trade might be assumed to approximate that in high-technology trade. One definition of the latter is supplied by Dr. Jack Martens of the U.S. Commerce Department, and this encompasses some 30 categories of the standard international tariff code, including computers, machine tools, electronics, telecommunications, X-ray equipment, jet and gas turbines. On this basis, Soviet imports of Western high technology ranged over 1975-82 between \$1.6 billion to 2.3 billion a year, and Soviet exports between \$73 million and 212 million a year.

But ignorance that the Soviet Union has some world-beating technology can lead to a variety of delusions in the West. In the military field, it is not safe for the West to assume that Soviet technical achievements are either freaks (its 1957 launch of the Sputnik) or commonplace (like the rugged Kalashnikov rifle), or somehow always derived from Western know-how. The rare Soviet statistics combining civil and defence industries show the latter near the top of the innovation league (for well-rehearsed reasons to do with priority call on resources).

The T-64 tank, for instance, was the first in the world to carry laminated, layered frontal armour, while the Alpha submarine, could, when it entered service in 1970, outrun Western torpedoes of the time.

Western companies in energy, mining, metallurgy, mechanical and hydraulic engineering and, to some extent, medicine and biochemistry risk doing themselves a business injury if they ignore what the Soviet Union has to offer and their Western competitors do not. Steelmaking has held up better in Japan than in industrialised Western countries, and it may have something to do with the fact that Nippon Steel and Kobe Steel and other Japanese companies have

been the Soviet Union's best non-Communist customers for techniques like continuous casting and electroslag remelting.

Those Western companies in computers, microcircuitry, electronics, plastics, man-made fibres and chemicals can afford to be more relaxed about scanning the Soviet technical literature, because the Soviet Union is generally behind them in these newer technologies.

There are several probable reasons for this disparity. The Soviet Union has tried to do a lot with relatively little money and industrial tradition, relying less on imports than a country of comparable continental size like the U.S. Its political vagaries handicap it — for instance, cybernetics, much used in modern process control, was derided in Stalin's time as a bourgeois pseudo-science, apparently because it encompassed such un-Marxist theories as that of inevitability, rather than of probability, and there are worries about a computer-led information revolution weakening control over information.

Being less constrained until recently on manpower and raw materials than the West, the Soviet Union has tended to go the less radical "mechanical route" towards automation, refining traditional technology, instead of the "electronic route" pursued in the West.

Spotting those techniques which would be commercially viable in the West can be like looking for needles in haystacks. There are plenty of good ideas out of the 1,200 patents granted every week by the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries (SCID), but relatively few come to market, either domestic or foreign. Innovation, not inventiveness, is the Soviet problem.

The difficulty of introducing new manufacturing techniques which may interrupt fulfilment of output targets is well discussed in the Soviet Union, and was even highlighted by the late President Andropov. But there seem to be other less publicised problems earlier in the innovation cycle.

One lies in the nature of rewards for getting an SCID "inventor's certificate." The problem is not that they are so small. Payments have ranged from one rouble (in one actual case) to some

40,000 roubles (\$1.19 to \$47.67), depending on official judgment of economic impact, and an unspecified increase in the payment scale has recently been announced.

The snag seems to be rather that the money almost always goes to individuals and hardly ever to enterprises or research institutes. Except where the two are virtually identical, as Mr. Boris Paton is with the famous Paton Welding Institute in Kiev, the result rarely leads to regular monetary accumulation by successful institutions.

This, in fact, seems to be the aim. Contrary to earlier ideology, invention has been found to be essentially unplannable. If, therefore, institutions amassed unpredictable profits, this could distort central planning by creating unplanned demands on resources. Better then, in the Soviet view, to spread rewards more widely in personal bonuses.

One side effect is a certain institutional apathy on the part of enterprises and ministries in seeking foreign patents. The Soviet Union has nearly 24,000 foreign-issued patents for its inventions.

Mr. Boris Kurakin, the head of Licencing, notes proudly. But some of his officials say they occasionally have to goad domestic institutions into displaying their technology wares abroad.

Licencing's real sales job only starts when the Soviet Chamber of Commerce gets a foreign patent, and thus legal protection, for Soviet inventions. But even then there is a question of whether it is not over-stretched. Mr. Kurakin and his colleagues at their headquarters in suburban Moscow radiate business confidence, but there are only 300 of them, handling some 2,000 technologies.

Though divided into 11 sub-companies dealing with different sectors, Licencing's personnel inevitably perform most of the time as technically minded generalists. Because of this, and because technical information going abroad must pass through the Glavlit, or censor's bureau, Western businessmen sometimes complain how little detail they get on a patent from Licencing. This can usually be remedied by direct communication with Soviet investors or researchers. But this is not possible where technology

of military application or association is concerned.

Aircraft design bureaux, like those of Ilyushin or Yakovlev, which were showing off their wares this month at Britain's Farnborough air show for the first time, rarely open their test facilities to the inspection that would be needed if their aircraft were to be certified airworthy in the West.

A successful Soviet licence purchase can depend on the western buyer being able and willing to adapt it to his market. This is partly because the Soviets tend to sell process technology — the product licence sold to the U.S. to make surgical stapling guns is more the exception — and partly because customer requirements in the West are more stringent or different.

J. Ray McDermott tested and learnt from a prototype "flash butt" welder from the Paton Institute, but has gone on to build its own more compact versions, because unlike the Soviets, who extract little energy offshore, it wants to put the welding machines on barges.

Mr. Stephen Kornis, director of Drilex, a company set up solely to exploit its Soviet licence, says the Soviet downhole motors, which drive a drill bit at the bottom rather than the top, are ideally suited to reduce wear and get higher torque in medium to hard formations, such as in the North Sea. But even so, Drilex had to "Westernise" with Soviet help, the motors to extend time between overhauls. This is because Western oil companies working offshore have higher costs than the Soviets have onshore.

This required adaptability may be the key to the geographical spread of Soviet technology sales in the West. The best Soviet customers have been the U.S., France, Japan, West Germany and Italy (Licencing has two joint ventures, Hechnounion in Germany and Technicon in Italy).

Certainly, Licencing is likely to come under more pressure to boost sales, as the currently shaky level of energy and commodity prices depresses earnings on the major part of Soviet hard currency earnings. But increasing technology sales may require greater general openness to the outside world than the Kremlin is willing to allow — Financial Times news feature.

## Scotland joins technological age

WASHINGTON — Scotland — land of kilts, bagpipes, and glens — is in the throes of a revolution. Busting with the tools of high technology — lasers, robots, and computer chips — the country is becoming a world centre of electronics manufacture and research.

"Scotland led the first industrial revolution," said Secretary of State for Scotland, George Yelds, "Now it is in a second industrial revolution, away from the heavy industries into diversification. We have the third largest concentration of electronic plants, after California and Japan."

### "Silicon Glen"

The industrial corridor across Scotland's waist, once a belt of mining and smelting, is becoming a "Silicon Glen," writes Assistant Editor Rowe Findley in the July National Geographic. It is studied with microchip firms, many paraded by Japanese and U.S. companies — Honeywell, Nippon, NCR Corporation, Texas.

Scotland's fledgling revolution is eased by the wealth from North Sea oil. Mr. Findley writes, its Shetland Islands to the north are the site of Europe's biggest oil terminal — Sullom Voe. This terminal handles more than half of Britain's production.

On the cutting edge of the microchip are Scots like Professor

Donald Michie of Edinburgh University, who builds computers that can, on demand, explain what they're doing. He packs some of these self-justifying machines into robots.

In east Scotland's city of Dundee, labs of the Ferranti company refine laser techniques. "Laser power is relative to length of the tubes," said Ferranti's general manager. "Our multifold technique doubles back the tubes so that a laser as long as a bus can be reduced to 3.5 meters."

Another Dundee harnesser of the laser is inventor John Cruickshank. "Brilliant minds have been Scotland's best export to the world — often its greatest loss," he said.

### One eye, three dimensions

Working in a former jute mill, Cruickshank heads the British branch of CPI Corporation of St. Louis, Mo. Of his 89 patents, Cruickshank has highest hopes for CICLOPS — the Cruickshank Information Collection Laser Optical Profiling System, which uses a laser beam to copy any three-dimensional profile.

Without taking measurements, CICLOPS can produce exact busts of people, make scale models, and precisely copy stumps of amputees' limbs for better fit of artificial ones. It has unlimited applications to industry.

Technological changes have had their impact on Scotland's traditional industries, not all of it positive from labour's point of view. At James Keiller & Son, Ltd., in Dundee, computerisation means that the line that turns out the famous marmalade now needs only a tenth the number of hands that it once did.

Computer modernisation represents some hope for the dying textile industry, which lost 30,000 jobs and scores of plants in a decade of recession. Quality textile mills in Border towns survive to spin worsteds and woolen knits for export, and computers aid in their design.

For the former centre of North Sea fishing — Aberdeen — oil development has meant new prosperity and an unemployment rate of only seven per cent. The national level of 15 per cent results partly from decline of time-honoured industries — steelmaking, coal mining, ships, locomotives, and even whisky. In the East End section of the once-bustling shipbuilding city of Glasgow, the jobless rate runs as high as 60 per cent.

But Scotland's Secretary of State Younger sees a sparkling future because of the electronics revolution: "By the turn of the century, while we yet have North Sea oil to ease the transition, I see a Scotland prospering in its second industrial coming of age." — National Geographic feature.

## English busy thinking of their school days

By Matt Wolf  
Reuter

LONDON — "Think of your own school days," implores Mr. Pond, the fictional headmaster in John Dighton's 1949 farce, "The Happiest Days of Your Life."

The play is enjoying a revival by the Royal Shakespeare Company. But nostalgia for hallowed school years goes beyond the stage. A "school days" craze in fashion, food and the arts has surfaced in Britain.

There is even a mock educational institution in Ireland that caters to women eager to re-live their schoolgirl era.

British "public schools," largely for the upper classes, and the exclusive "Oxbridge" Universities — Oxford and Cambridge — are lending their mystique to "Daisy Pulls It Off" on stage and "Another Country" on film, to London's "School Dinners" restaurant and Ireland's newly opened St. Brides "School for Gels (girls)."

The schoolday appeal seems to lie in popular perceptions of a happier, more carefree existence.

"Memory has a safety valve, it cuts the bad part out," said Norreen Marshall, costume curator of the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, which has just finished summertime exhibition entitled "Jolly Hockey Sticks: The World of Girls' School Fiction."

"Even if people intensely disliked their school days, they think those years were part of a more secure society," she said.

Playwright Denise Deegan, whose comic "Daisy Pulls It Off" is set in a fictional girls' school that could have come out of the museum of childhood's exhibit, agrees that people tend to sentimentalise their youth. "I've had lots more fun since school," she said.

Now well into its second year, "Daisy," has become one of the surprise successes on London's

West End. It draws on Miss Deegan's familiarity with the school-sets 1920s novels of Angela Brazil and Enid Blyton, though Miss Deegan herself has never been to "public" school — she's attended no fewer than seven state schools.

Miss Deegan told the Associated Press that "Daisy," with its Grangewood School for young ladies, is "not about a real school, but about the idealised literary schoolboys of childhood." She said the school era is "something that just appeals to people — like animals."

"The school experience is something everyone has in common," she said.

"Everyone is nostalgic for their childhood. It's a return to the womb, to the days when everything was decided for you."

Author Alan Bennett, whose 1963 play "40 Years On" currently in revival at London's Dues Theatre is set at a boys' public school, agreed that, "The English

love their schooldays." But, he added: "This is a much more double-edged piece. It mocks public school even as it endorses it," said Mr. Bennett, who, like Miss Deegan, attended a state school.

In addition to its London revival of "The Happiest Days of Your Life," promptly received by the critics — the government-subsidised Royal Shakespeare Company currently has in repertory at Stratford a production of "Henry V" which portrays its victorious king as a public schoolboy.

Loth Cosmopolitan and Men's Wear magazines have devoted recent fashion spreads to the public school look.

Two London restaurants called "School Dinners" have opened under owner Peter Byfield's assumption that "everybody English has a fond nostalgia for their school days."

Decorated to look like a headmaster's study, the restaurant has waitresses in gym skirts and a

headmaster instead of a maitre d'hotel. According to Mr. Byfield, the "head" threatens to cane customers "if they don't eat their greens," and popular desserts include the infamous "knee trembler," in which the waitress sits on the customer's lap and spoonfeeds him sherry trifle.

More elaborate is the St. Bride's School in County Donegal, Ireland. A former hotel which has been refashioned into an intimate English-style girls' boarding school of the 1930s.

Open since April, the school allows professional women to become "girls" once again, admitting up to eight at a time for one or two-week "curses." Most are English.

"We found that many women miss that atmosphere of camaraderie and being girls together," said Brigitte Dachevalwyn, the headmistress of St. Bride's. "A lot of people didn't have much of a youth when they were young."

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## Karpov, Kasparov draw 10th game

MOSCOW (R) — Despite a sharp and complex position, reigning champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Gary Kasparov agreed to a draw after only 15 moves in the 10th game of their match for the world chess championship. The challenger succeeded in reaching a dynamic position but then offered an early truce. The champion reflected for some 15 minutes before agreeing.

## U.S. gets easy opening round in '85 Davis Cup tournament

LONDON (AP) — The United States, which bids to win the Davis Cup for the 29th time against Sweden in December, was given an easy opening tie when the draw for the 1985 competition was made Monday.

The powerful U.S. team travels to Japan, winner of this year's eastern zone qualifying group and promoted to the world group — the top division of the Davis Cup — for the first time.

Provided the Americans win, they will play either Spain or West Germany in round two of the international men's team tennis competition, with the prospect of a daunting trip to Argentina in the semifinals.

"Every time the United States travels somewhere far away in this competition, it's a wonderful promotion for the game. This sort of tie against Japan — a developing tennis nation — is what Davis Cup tennis is all about," said Philippe Chatrier, French president of the International Tennis Federation (ITF).

Chatrier said he did not know which surface the Japanese would choose but said he expected the match to be played indoors.

Under the complicated rules of the competition, the team that played away last time is at home this time. But if two teams are playing each other for the first time since 1970, the choice of venue is decided by lots — as was the case with the U.S. and Japan.

Under this system, the United States would play at home to Spain, the no. 8 seed, in the second round but would have to travel to meet West Germany.

Also in the same half of the draw as America is Argentina. The two countries have had several fierce battles in recent years, the U.S. going down 2-3 in the first round in 1983 but gaining revenge in this year's second round with a resounding 5-0 victory.

If the two countries reach next year's semifinals, the Argentines will have home advantage.

Sweden, placed at the opposite end of the draw and seeded to meet the Americans in next year's final, has a far more difficult opening tie with a long trip to Chile.

But on paper, the Swedes have too much strength in depth for the South Americans and should progress to round two where they will play either Italy or India.

Chatrier said India was very nearly seeded by the Davis Cup committee but was just pipped by Italy. With home advantage, the Indians have a good chance of

upsetting the odds.

Australia, beaten 4-1 by the U.S. in this year's semifinal, travels to Yugoslavia, newly promoted to the world group after upsetting Britain 4-1 in last month's relegation playoff.

Czechoslovakia, surprisingly whitewashed 5-0 by Sweden in the other semi, travels to the Soviet Union in an all-Eastern European clash. The Soviets moved back into the top division after a surprising victory over Israel in last month's European zone final.

Other first round world group matches include Argentina against Ecuador and Paraguay against France — "a terrible draw for the French," according to Chatrier.

A record 63 countries are taking part in next year's Davis Cup. The only newcomer is Cyprus — which hosts Ireland in European Zone A — while Iran returns to the competition for the first time since 1979 with a home tie against Turkey in the same group.

Opening matches in the world group are set for March 8 to 10 with the final due to commence Dec. 20. American and eastern zone matches begin in January. European matches in May.

Brazil — beaten 4-1 by Chile in this year's American zone final — emerged as favourite to win its qualifying group next year and was seeded to meet Mexico in the final.

## Thai dethrones Mexican WBC champion

BANGKOK (R) — Sot Chitalada of Thailand won the World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight title Monday with a controversial split points decision over the champion, Gabriel Bernal of Mexico.

The 22-year-old challenger won the 12-round bout when two judges gave him the verdict by 116 points to 113 and 117-114 respectively. The third judge had Bernal the winner by 114-113.

Bernal's manager, Arturo Hernandez, said he would appeal what he described as a "hometown decision" to the WBC and ask for a rematch "anywhere in the world except Thailand."

"How can a challenger win the title retreating most of the time?" he asked.

"Bernal threw the more solid punches and should have won without any shadow of a doubt. At the very least the fight should have been drawn," he added.

Bernal was more aggressive and appeared stronger but Sot chalked up more points with jabs and combinations to the head.

The challenger took the early lead, attacking Bernal with a vicious left jab while dodging the champion's dangerous, looping right hook. But he appeared to tire in the middle rounds as the Mexican began a punishing attack to the challenger's midriff.

Sot's left eyebrow was cut in the 10th round and he appeared to be in trouble early in the 11th when a short right hook from the 27-year-old champion sent him staggering backwards and bouncing into the referee.

But the gutsy Thai came back to finish the round slugging it out with Bernal toe to toe.

"If Sot boxed like I told him to he would have won more convincingly," his British trainer, Charles Atkinson, said. "There's no doubt Sot won because he beat

Bernal at his own game, body punching."

Atkinson admitted Sot was in trouble in the second round but said the 11th round punch by Bernal merely caught him off balance.

"He was never in danger of going down," Atkinson added.

Both fighters entered the ring half a pound under the 112-pound weight limit and were evenly matched in all departments except reach, where Sot had a two-inch advantage.

It was Bernal's second defence since he won the title last April from Japan's Koji Kobayashi, and his 48th pro-fight in 10 years. He has 36 wins, two draws and 10 defeats.

Sot, who turned pro just two years ago, is 21-1. His only loss came last March when he failed to wrest the WBC light flyweight title from South Korea's Chang Jung Koo.

## Australians upset over move to synthetic surface

SYDNEY (R) — Two Australian Davis Cup stalwarts have condemned a decision by their country's tennis authorities to switch the Australian Open from grass to a synthetic surface from 1988.

John Fitzgerald and John Alexander both expressed their opposition to the move, announced Monday, after their first round matches in the Australian Indoor Championships here.

Fitzgerald beat American Jonathan Canter 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 while Alexander was crushed 6-1, 6-1 by the tournament's second seed, Swedish Davis Cup player Anders Jarryd.

Fitzgerald, 23-year-old member of Australia's 1983 Davis Cup-winning team, said of the decision: "It's nearly as bad as doing away with Wimbledon."

"I'm very, very disappointed. I think the official should be looking to keep the advantage in Australia for Australian players and for the Davis Cup."

"I think they could have found a way to retain grass if they wanted to. A large majority of players will be very unhappy."

The Open will move to the planned new National Tennis Centre in Melbourne and Fitzgerald felt it

could virtually kill off grass court play in Australia. "What will happen to White City and Memorial Drive, all those marvellous old clubs?" he asked.

He added that players would not want to play on grass as a warm-up to a big tournament on a synthetic surface.

Alexander later echoed Fitzgerald's comments. "I think it would be sad to see grass court tennis go," he said.

"Grass adds another dimension to tennis. Changing to synthetic takes a little bit away from the game. Grass also gives an advantage to our local players in both Davis Cup and the national championships."

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# Iberia sees a break in the clouds

MADRID: Financial difficulties have been the norm for the world airline industry this decade. Iberia Airlines' present impoverishment has, however, peculiarly home-made causes to go with the general effects of rising fuel costs and shrinking passenger spending power.

"The road to recovery is also home-grown."

Instead of selling off aircraft and sacking personnel, Iberia has sharply requested and received a considerable amount of public money, and obtained promises of more to come.

The trouble came to a head with the 1983 results. Iberia was a cool 30 billion pesetas (\$180 million) in the red for the 12 months to October.

Sr. Carlos Espinosa de los Monteros, who had been appointed at the beginning of 1983 by the then incoming Socialist administration to run the airline as chairman, had little difficulty in diagnosing the fault: Financial charges, mostly on dollar loans at a time when the peseta had dipped by more than 30 per cent against the U.S. currency in 18 months, represented 23 billion pesetas of the deficit.

The result was a straight request to the Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI), the state holding company that owns 99 per cent of Iberia shares, to put in new capital to the tune of 90 billion pesetas in the three years to 1986.

In addition, Iberia went to the cabinet and demanded subsidies to cover what was considered the politically imposed onus of maintaining loss-making operations.

INI and the government in return got promises of austerity and shake-ups in Iberia — and more troubles started.

In June the Iberia management was pitched into a dispute with its pilots, settled five weeks later by government arbitration after an estimated three billion pesetas revenues had been lost through strike action.

Why Iberia collapsed deeply into the red in the last financial year would appear to be INI's refusal to monitor the company's

money-spinner for Iberia was in any case the well established routes to Mexico, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The "Latin run" is precisely the one that has felt most keenly the impact of recession.

Last year the Madrid government raised kerosene prices by 30 per cent. Part of the agreement is that the price will be kept stable at least to the end of next year.

The company's side of the bargain is to hold down costs.

Tough bargaining with the airline's 17,000 ground employees has ensured a 5.5 per cent salary increase ceiling for the next two years (below the government's recommended wage rise for the public sector) and given the company a free hand in re-allocating its staff and juggling with working timetables.

What the company did not do was to lay off staff. Job reductions of less than 1,000 will be accomplished through early retirement incentives and natural wastage. Nor has Iberia reduced its fleet or noticeably reduced its routes.

Overall, passenger seats available are down 5 per cent.

The stumbling block came when the company attempted to renegotiate wage agreements with its 800 or so pilots. One anomaly is the wages structure that makes the Iberia pilots extremely wealthy by Spanish standards and quickly turned the dispute into a bitter public debate.

More than half the Iberia pilots earn more than the company chairman, or the prime minister, whose eight million pesetas salary is the ceiling for top executives in the public sector.

The pilots claim that they are on the same wage structure as those working for major Western airlines, but that they fly an average 180 hours a year more than their counterparts in British Airways and Lufthansa.

The dispute centred on the company's refusal to honour an agreement the previous year to take on contract 34 new pilots who

## Arab states consider international Islamic bank

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab countries are considering setting up an international Islamic bank with a capital of \$500 million, the deputy board chairman of Kuwait's finance house, Mr. Faisal Al Khathir, said Monday.

He told Reuters by telephone from Kuwait the proposed bank's headquarters would likely be in Kuwait because of free money dealing regulations there and movement of capital which would allow the bank more flexibility. But he could not give a definite date for the bank's establishment.

Other proposed sites are Cairo and Jeddah, he added.

The bank, following the lines of Islamic teaching, would mainly deal with long and short term investments in Islamic countries, Mr. Khathir said.

Islamic banks provide most banking services but prohibit transactions involving interest or excessive speculation.

They charge commission and fixed fees on loans, but say these reflect the banks' costs only.

The Kuwait Finance House itself is one of 20 the Geneva-based Dar Al Mal Al Islami, a holding institution for Islamic banks, plans to set up by 1987.

## Arab oil states urged to explore more, consume less

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab oil exporters have been urged to boost oil exploration and cut domestic consumption at two oil forums held in Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti News Agency reported that a five-day forum sponsored by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) was told a sluggish international oil market should not delay exploration for oil.

OAPEC Assistant Secretary General Abdul Aziz Al Wattari told the conference's opening ceremony: "There is a high probability of finding new oil reserves in the Arab World."

New discoveries had been made in Iraq, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Sudan and Jordan, he was quoted as telling the forum.

The agency also quoted the chief executive of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Mr. Mohammad Al Emadi, as saying Arab states must beware of increasing energy consumption.

Mr. Emadi said that by the year 2000 some Arab oil exporters will consume half of their oil output, while others will become importers.

He was speaking to a committee

unified petroleum gas.

They said the meeting is one of a series held on marketing strategies by the countries, the last of which was held in Doha in December.

All but Oman and Bahrain of the council states are members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which has been trying to stabilise world oil prices in the face of weak world demand.

### Kuwait plans major projects

On the other hand, crude oil supplies delivered to Kuwait's three refineries during August averaged 545,476 barrels per day (b/d), the Kuwaiti News Agency reported Monday.

It said this fell within Kuwait's plan to refine two-thirds of its oil production.

The maximum capacity of the three refineries is currently 640,000 b/d.

The agency quoted official industry sources as saying the Kuwaiti Oil Corporation planned three major projects to modernise the two refineries at Al Ahmadi to raise their capacity to between 650,000 and 700,000 b/d in 1986.

The third refinery is in Shu'aba.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities ended off their best levels, reflecting a lower Wall Street opening and profit-taking. Shares rose at the outset on speculation of a U.K. base rate cut in line with the lower trend in domestic money market rates, dealers said.

At 1430 GMT the F.T.S.E 100 index was up 4.3 at 1139.5, having touched 1141.3 at 1300 GMT. Glaxo ended 20p lower at 970 after annual figures at the lower end of expectations. Beecham returned to 368 after 373 in sympathy. ICI rose 2p to 660.

Long dated conventional government bonds retained early 5/16 point gains while index linked bonds firmed as much as a point. North Americans were dull and golds mostly lower.

Government bond dealers said index linked issues extended last week's strong gains, partly reflecting the lower than expected U.K. producer prices figures for September.

Banks were steady, with Natwest unchanged from its 542p overnight level and Midland up 2p at 534. Barclays gained 12p at 509 on its issue of a perpetual Eurobond. Insurances firmed quietly with Commercial Union up 2p at 196 on bid speculation.

Oils were mixed in dull trading, with B.P. up 2p at 505 and Shell 4p at 675. Sovereign fell 25p to 237 after it announced a one for four £18 million rights issue. Elsewhere, House of Fraser gained 10p at 288 on speculative demand.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2380/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3176/79	Canadian dollars
	3.0423/33	West German marks
	3.4315/30	Dutch guilders
	2.5010/25	Swiss francs
	61.63/66	Belgian francs
	9.3300/50	French francs
	1885.50/1886.50	Italian lire
	246.65/75	Japanese yen
	8.6225/6375	Swedish crowns
	8.7975/8100	Norwegian crowns
	11.0100/0200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	342.25/342.75	U.S. dollars

## Major strike cripples Iceland's economy

REYKJAVIK (R) — Iceland's right wing government met in emergency session Monday after the authorities closed the island's university to avoid clashes between students and strike pickets blocking the campus.

The strike by Iceland's 17,000 public sector employees has crippled the country and also threatens its vital fishing industry.

University authorities decreed the closure late Sunday night after students threatened to force their way through pickets blocking all the entrances to the campus.

Scuffles between students and pickets first broke out last week.

The students opposed the picketing because any disruption to their studies could jeopardise education loans to them from the state.

The strikers, who are protesting against the government's economic policies, allowed Iceland's international airport to resume normal operations Sunday, but the situation at ports got worse.

Reporters at the state radio said they could see two small cargo ships waiting off Reykjavik Monday morning, clearly hoping to enter the harbour which is closed to all except fishing vessels and island ferries.

But the strike could hurt the fishing industry by playing havoc with the annual stock measuring used to determine catches.

Strikers Sunday blocked the departure of three marine research vessels due to measure stocks of capelin, a staple fish Icelanders use for animal feed.

The fishing industry accounts for 70 per cent of Iceland's exports and Monday's emergency cabinet meeting was called due to the threats of violence at the university and the strikers' action over the fishery research vessels.

Throughout the island, schools and government offices remained

closed and television broadcasts have stopped.

The state radio, which went off

## Turkey sets guidelines for stock exchange

ANKARA (R) — Guidelines for the establishment of Turkey's first stock exchange in more than 50 years were laid out in a government decree published in the official gazette over the weekend.

It said the aim was to increase the effectiveness of the capital market in Turkey and promote economic development.

Up to now securities have been traded through brokerage houses. These, together with banks and individual brokers, will now be able to trade on the stock exchange, the decree said.

Securities of foreign firms can only be traded on the exchange with the permission of the deputy prime minister.

After the July 1982 crash of the country's biggest brokerage house, Banker Kastelli, the government introduced strict controls over the trade by setting up a state capital market board.

This has so far given permission to seven brokerage houses to operate in the market.

The exchange is expected to open in Istanbul in the next few months.

**THE BETTER HALF** By Harris

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"Uncle Stanley, if they want to relieve international tension, why don't they export tranquilizers instead of guns?"

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOONE  
YOWND  
BLUBEA  
YARNTT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUTDO CLEFT DREDGE HARBOR  
Answer: What the secret agent was complaining of — A "CODE" IN THE HEAD

**Peanuts**

**Mutt 'n' Jeff**

**Andy Capp**

**THE Daily Crossword** by Stanley B. Whitten

ACROSS

- Enchant
- Book of maps
- Gentle
- City on the Oka
- Free
- Unattractive
- Break down
- Grain husk
- Favorite
- Source of light
- Newspaper section
- No votes
- Shade tree
- Prank
- Lawyer's abbr.
- Cute — button
- Collection of
- Small quagga
- Confined at this place
- Smash
- Comp. pl.
- Lock of hair
- Torn or blank
- Evert in tennis
- Pierre's head
- Culpa
- Small tropical country
- Shaff or Bradley
- Insecticide
- Expense
- Bring together
- Proficient
- Part of B.A.
- Shoe parts
- Legend

DOWN

- Fall
- Dave's offering
- Seaweed
- Run out
- Stranger
- Commotion
- Dawdle
- Every cloud engenders not —
- evil
- Slower than sound
- Ballroom
- Excoriate
- Eng. river
- Extra
- Warehouse
- Peppercorn
- Clear sky
- Cubic meter
- Double curve
- Shaping machine
- Former Gar. coin var.
- Hamadan resident
- Flower clusters
- Author Rand
- Colony dweller
- Commences again
- Ascended
- Lubricate
- Fine wool
- Philippine
- Eng. poet
- Slope of rock debris
- Erato, Clio et al.
- Raton
- patrice
- US cartoonist
- Jannings or Ludwig
- Maravich
- One — land
- Religious group
- Desert effluence

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ALDO PARRO BLANK  
ROCK ATTALE OMOA  
AUTODIGMITION  
SEE ATNAIS WIDE  
RAISE TLEO  
JANNAI ANCAWIDE  
ARLA TALONS ROM  
ALTEDDOWNTHETRO  
AEC DANISH RINE  
PLEBETIAN DIVER  
STUBS ISBIA PIRA  
THEBANDPLAYEBON  
EARL ALAIN LIDE  
TROY HEROD FLOW



# TV debate puts new life into Mondale's campaign

NEW YORK (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale emerged from his first debate with President Reagan Sunday night confident that he had breathed new life into his underdog campaign.

"I feel very good ... I had a chance Sunday night to make my case and help the American people compare the two of us," Mr. Mondale told supporters after the televised encounter in Louisville, Kentucky, the first of two debates scheduled before the Nov. 6 election.

A Gallup poll conducted for Newsweek magazine immediately after the debate showed most of those questioned believed Mr. Mondale was the winner by 56 per cent to 35 per cent.

Mr. Mondale flew to New York Monday to join vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro in a Columbus Day parade down Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Reagan aides said publicly the president was the winner but several conceded privately that Mr. Mondale had done well.

Mr. Reagan himself was circumspect, wondering whether the

points he wanted to make came across to the millions who watched.

"In this debate, I really wanted to show that the government is big enough already ... I know I said it but I don't know if it registered," Mr. Reagan told a rally afterwards.

The Democratic candidate, who has trailed badly in opinion polls since the campaign began, had to do well in the debate to keep his hopes alive.

His Campaign Manager Jim Johnson said Mr. Mondale cleared an important hurdle by showing he could take charge in a confrontation with Mr. Reagan, known as a skilful user of television.

"What we did tonight was destroy the Republican argument that there is no election, that they have a super hero against a disrag of a guy," said Dayton Duncan, Mr. Mondale's deputy press sec-

retary.

Behind the Mondale camp's excitement lay a nagging worry: Was it enough and in time to turn the tables on the immensely popular Republican president with just four weeks to go before election day?

As Mr. Reagan left to campaign in North Carolina, Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary said: "The president was in command and prepared on the facts. He went in on top and came out the champ."

The debate, which lasted an hour and 40 minutes, covered a wide range of domestic issues including the federal budget deficit, taxes, abortion and religion.

Mr. Mondale attacked the president for allowing the budget deficit to rise to a record level and questioned whether he was a leader with a clear vision of the future.

He was careful not to criticize Mr. Reagan personally, saying: "I think President Reagan has done some things to raise the sense of spirit and morale and good feeling in this country and he's entitled to credit for that."

Mr. Reagan said his adm-

istration had restored the country's economy as well as its spirit.

On the abortion issue, Mr. Mondale, who supports a woman's right to decide, said: "Is it really the view of the American people that the government should be reaching into your living rooms and making a decision like this?"

Mr. Reagan compared abortion to murder, saying, "with regards to this being a personal choice, isn't this what a murderer is insisting upon, his or her right to kill someone ...?"

The debate was supposed to deal only with domestic issues but Mr. Mondale attacked Mr. Reagan for failing to protect U.S. soldiers and diplomats in Beirut. In the past 18 months, three car bomb attacks in the Lebanese capital have killed 260 Americans.

Ms. Ferraro and her vice-presidential opponent George Bush held a debate on Thursday and Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan met for their last confrontation in Kansas City, Missouri, on Oct. 21, two weeks before the election, when the issue will be foreign policy.

## Australian leader expects comfortable victory in Dec. 1 general election

SYDNEY (R) — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who called a snap general election Monday, has swiftly become the most popular Australian leader for 50 years.

His opinion poll popularity rating has averaged 70 per cent since he swept the Labour Party to office 20 months ago to oust the Liberal-National Party coalition.

Political analysts expect 54-year-old Hawke to comfortably win the Dec. 1 poll called partly to cash in on his ratings and ensure a further three years in power.

He would then continue to pursue his aim of restructuring Australian society, including spreading wealth more evenly between rich and poor and technologically revamping industry.

So far, by pragmatically juggling the aspirations of the left and right wings of his party, he has managed to keep both trade unions and businessmen happy.

His period of office has been aided by an element of luck, such as driving rains last year which ended a drought and prompted an agriculture-led economic recovery.

But Mr. Hawke, conciliator supreme in the 10 years he headed the Australian Council of Trade Unions, has also helped set up an inflation-cutting wages and prices accord.

And, unlike the traumatic tenure of the previous Labour government in the mid-70s, Mr. Hawke's term of office has been relatively trouble-free.

His personal standing with most of the electorate, including opposition voters, has made Mr. Hawke less hectoring in putting points across in parliament and in interviews.

"I feel very relaxed," he said recently, showing the confidence which has made him the butt of political satirists.

When two Australians climbed Mount Everest last week, the Melbourne Age cartoonist depicted Mr. Hawke at the mountain top saying, "I wonder who the other one is."

Mr. Hawke, who entered parliament only four years ago, has totally overshadowed his main political opponents, including lib-

eral leader Andrew Peacock.

Even when Mr. Peacock, sensing an election in the wind, last month launched an all-out attack on Labour, the impact was stifled.

Mr. Peacock condemned Labour for winding up a royal commission into crime and drugs and accused Mr. Hawke in parliament of being a "little crook" and "a perverter of the law".

When the charges were put to Mr. Hawke at a televised press conference, he broke down and wept.

The opposition appeared delighted to have shown up Mr. Hawke unfavourably — until his wife Hazel explained it was the suggestion that he would assist drug pushers which had upset him.

Hazel Hawke said her daughter Rosslyn and her son-in-law were once heroin addicts.

A survey of Australians on the weeping incident found that the majority were sympathetic towards Mr. Hawke.

Mr. Hawke, a one-time heavy drinker who made the Guinness Book of Records for drinking 2.5 pints of beer in 12 seconds.

## Greece closes air corridor during exercise

ATHENS (R) — Greece closed one of the air corridors in the Aegean Monday, saying it was dangerous to civil aviation as a result of a NATO exercise in the area.

Government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas said the corridor known as Green 18, running from Alexandroupoli and the island of Lemnos to the Dodecanese Island of Rhodes, would close Monday and Tuesday while ships from Britain, the United States, Turkey and Italy conduct an air defence exercise in the framework of the NATO "Display Determination" manoeuvres.

"Greece is responsible for the safety in the Athens Flight Information (FIR), which includes the Green 18 air corridor.



Shi'ite Muslims in Rawalpindi Saturday commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, grandson of Prophet Muhammad, in the plains of Karbala 1,400 years ago. People flagellate themselves to mark Ashura, the tenth day of Muharram, the first month in the Islamic calendar (AP wirephoto)

## Factions continue clashes in Karachi

KARACHI (R) — Rival Muslim factions, defying a curfew and military patrols, clashed in Karachi for a third day Monday, police said.

About 50 Shi'ite Muslims armed with knives, sticks and stones attacked a group chanting slogans against Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini, police said.

Security forces restored order but elsewhere tyres and bonfires were set alight as troops backed by armed vehicles patrolled the streets of this southern port city.

Hospital sources said five people have died and 300 have been

wounded in violence which first broke out on Saturday during Shi'ite processions commemorating the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, a grandson of the Prophet Muhammad. A government statement put the death toll at four.

Police said at least 60 people had been arrested over the days.

Security forces guarded Shi'ite mosques and prayer halls, barring entry to worshippers. Clashes had erupted Sunday after Sunni Muslims, the majority group in Pakistan, burned a Shi'ite mosque.

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## South Africa rejects dissidents' appeal

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — The South African supreme court Monday rejected an appeal against orders for the detention of six dissidents, three of them taking refuge in the British consulate in Durban.

Three of the six men, who entered the consulate to evade security police three weeks ago, left the building on Saturday and were arrested immediately.

Monday's decision by the court means that the three dissidents still in the consulate are likely to stay there for the immediate future.

The orders for the men's indefinite detention without trial were issued during a recent clampdown on opponents of South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation.

Meanwhile, police confirmed for the first time that troops were being used to help quell rioting in black townships.

The six, five Indians and a black who spearheaded a campaign against a new constitution which excludes blacks, took refuge in the consulate on Sept. 13. Three tried to flee at the weekend but were seized by police.

"We're fairly clear that if judgement is against them the three will remain inside," said Lawyer Zac Yacoob.

At the weekend police used teargas, rubber bullets and whips to disperse black rioters in townships around Johannesburg and near Port Elizabeth on the south coast.

Eyewitnesses in Soweto near

Johannesburg said they had seen military vehicles on patrol and a soldier was injured in Joza close to Port Elizabeth when he helped police to disperse rioters who set roadblocks ablaze in the township.

Liberal newspapers have attacked the use of the troops. "There is an appalling risk that the army will do what it is trained to do: Kill people as efficiently as it can," said the Johannesburg Sunday Express in an editorial. "The political consequences could be disastrous."

"When the army takes over, it is tantamount to a confession that the unruly parts of the country are occupied enemy territory."

About 80 people have already died in the violence over the past few weeks.

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## U.S. spy plane crashes

SEOUL (R) — A U.S. Air Force U-2 spy plane crashed near Osan Air Base in South Korea Monday, the second such crash in five months, a U.S. military spokesman said.

He said the pilot ejected, parachuted to earth and was taken to hospital. His condition was not available.

A U-2 crashed after taking off from the U.S. base on a routine

mission last May.

Several dozen U-2s have been lost over hostile territory or in accidents since the plane was first flown in 1955, according to the authoritative Jane's Aircraft series.

In 1960, a U.S. U-2 reconnaissance plane flown by Gary Powers was shot down over the Soviet Union, sparking a major diplomatic row.

## Snags delay U.S. shuttle space walk

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The first spacewalk by an American woman was postponed for two days Sunday night because of problems with a communications antenna aboard the shuttle Challenger.

The delay in the dual spacewalk by Kathryn Sullivan and David Leestma will allow extra time for earth observations, one of the most important objectives of the eight-day mission.

Problems with the mission began on Saturday when an automatic radar aiming device on one of Challenger's antennas failed. The device is vital for the 200 scientists waiting to collate in-

formation on the ground.

By delaying the outdoor work the crew will have three full days to operate the radar device.

The device's digital information must be transmitted through the shuttle antenna to a data relay satellite 35,000 kilometres above Challenger. The satellite will then relay to earth the information gathered by an earth-watching radar instrument in Challenger's cargo hold.

Because the antenna's homing mechanism cannot search out the high-flying satellite, the shuttle itself has to be manoeuvred to point the dish antenna in the proper direction for transmission.

The crew has shown they can easily aim the antenna at the satellite with delicate firings of Challenger's manoeuvring rockets.

When that was demonstrated, mission officials decided to get in as many earth observations as possible before the astronauts go outside and stow the antenna before returning home on Saturday.

The programme would have been almost a total loss if the Challenger had not been able to aim at the satellite. The antenna was to do the pointing automatically, but its aiming mechanism malfunctioned and had to be shut down.

## Czechs ease security at occupied German mission

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovakia Monday removed police patrols that had been deployed around the West German embassy in Prague to stop East Germans joining scores of compatriots inside the building seeking asylum in the West.

Police posted at street corners leading to the Baroque palace housing the embassy, who had checked documents of passers-by since Saturday, were pulled out in two big police trucks and a number of patrol cars.

The routine two police who always monitor traffic at the embassy remained.

No explanation was given for the police pullout. The force was strengthened on Saturday after a big influx of East Germans was reported to have entered the embassy.

There has been no official statement on the exact number inside the building but unofficial sources close to the embassy said it was probably over 130.

The embassy was closed in-

definitely after the Bonn government said its capacity was exhausted.

West German officials expect long and difficult negotiations over the fate of the refugees and there is no indication when the embassy will reopen for business.

During a similar occupation of Bonn's permanent mission in East Berlin earlier this year the offices were also briefly closed and the entrance to the visa section rebuilt to prevent a repetition of the influx.

West Germany recognises all Germans as entitled to West German citizenship and its embassies automatically give travel papers to those who ask for them.

But whether these people can get East German exit papers depends on the Communist government in East Berlin, whose relations with West Germany have deteriorated since a highpoint earlier this year when many East Germans were allowed to emigrate.

## Bomb damages Honeywell building in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — A powerful bomb planted outside the building of a U.S.-owned computer company exploded this morning, causing damage but no injuries, police said.

The explosion at the offices of Honeywell-Europe was similar to two blasts last week for which anti-nuclear protesters claimed responsibility.

Police said that so far no one had claimed responsibility for Monday's attack.

A spokesman for Honeywell-Europe, whose European headquarters is in the same suburb as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), told Belgian radio that he had no explanation for the attack.

"Our Belgian branches are not engaged in any activities of the arms industry," he said.

A previously unknown group, "Fighting Communist Cells", claimed responsibility last week for two bombs at companies here that the group said made parts for

American nuclear missiles.

Honeywell staff said the bomb exploded about 5 a.m. (0400 GMT), damaging the main telephone switchboard, bringing down part of the entrance hall ceiling and smashing windows.

It had apparently been placed outside the main entrance but a watchman had seen nothing suspicious.

A spokesman for Justice Minister Jean Gol told Reuters that the bombing appeared to be the work of the same people who caused last week's blasts.

Mr. Gol, in a weekend radio interview, said for the first time that there might be a link between the Brussels bombings and the far-left French group Action Directe, which has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings in France.

Mr. Gol said a Brussels policeman had received a phone call from someone who was apparently among those behind last week's explosions.

## Robbers tie couple to electric mains

LONDON (R) — Robbers bare wires to the skin of a master and his wife, plugged them into a power socket and threatened to electrocute them unless they opened a post office safe, police said. The couple, Firdous Hussein, 24, and his wife Nazma, 23, were asleep when two men armed with sawn-off shotguns broke into their flat above a small post office in Loughton, northeast of London. The robbers escaped with an undisclosed sum of money.

## Drunken girl fans pester pop stars

MOSCOW (R) — Groups of girl fans pester Soviet pop stars by loitering outside their homes and often cause a public nuisance by getting drunk and fighting, the Moscow daily newspaper Soviet Russia said Sunday. Many of the fans, who maintained a vigil outside the homes of popular singers or songwriters such as Raymond Pauls or Valeria Leonteva, found themselves regularly taken off to the local police station for causing trouble, the paper said. One girl, a construction worker who had come to Moscow from her home on the Volga, laughed at the suggestion she should take pride in her work rather than waste her time hanging around doorways, the newspaper reported. Another girl of 20 said she joined in the gangs of fans not so much because of interest in a particular pop star but because there was little else to do with her free time.

Police said at least 60 people had been arrested over the days.

Security forces guarded Shi'ite mosques and prayer halls, barring entry to worshippers. Clashes had erupted Sunday after Sunni Muslims, the majority group in Pakistan, burned a Shi'ite mosque.

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## 90 hospitalised after chemical plant leak

NEW YORK (R) — More than 90 people were treated in hospitals after a yellow cloud of fumes leaked from a chemical plant and spread across 50 square kilometres of nearby New Jersey, police and medical spokesmen said. No one was seriously injured, officials said. The leak occurred when a storage tank containing an insecticide overheated and released 300 gallons into the atmosphere, forming a mist of hydrogen sulphide. Police in the highly industrialised area near the Staten Island borough of New York City reported hundreds of phone calls from residents complaining of burning skin and eyes.

When the army takes over, it is tantamount to a confession that the unruly parts of the country are occupied enemy territory."

About 80 people have already died in the violence over the past few weeks.

## 11-year-old girl thwarts armed attackers

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — The Danish capital's new heroine is 11-year-old Christina Stripp, who police said apparently used karate blows that disarmed a knife-wielding male attacker who then fled. Pictures of the willowy, fair-haired girl adorned front pages of most city newspapers Saturday with a story of how she used her yellow-belt grade in Tae Kwon-do — a Korean martial art form — to prevent what police assume was an attempted rape, or worse, Christina's own story, related by police, was that a man 17 to 21 years old followed her Friday to the courtyard of her apartment building, where he tried to persuade her to accompany him to a shed. He threatened to kill her when she refused, then seized her and put a knife to her throat when she tried to run. She said she gave him a karate punch in the solar plexus, which made him drop the knife. She stomped on his hand as he tried to recover it, then ran to safety.

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But whether these people can get East German exit papers depends on the Communist government in East Berlin, whose relations with West Germany have deteriorated since a highpoint earlier this year when many East Germans were allowed to emigrate.

There has been no official statement on the exact number inside the building but unofficial sources close to the embassy said it was probably over 130.

The embassy was closed in-

## China's first solar-powered car completes maiden run

PEKING (AP) — Chinese engineers have built the country's first solar-powered car, a single-seater that recently completed a 1,200-kilometre journey from the Hubei provincial capital of Wuhan to Peking, an official report said. The state-run China News Agency, a Chinese-language domestic service, said the vehicle has solar-powered batteries and can cruise at a maximum speed of 40 kilometres per hour. The batteries have enough storage capacity to propel the car for 150 kilometres before they must be recharged, the report said. Engineers at several Wuhan research institutes built the vehicle, the report said. It did not give dimensions or provide details.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### THE FORCING PASS

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A 9 5  
 ♥ A K Q J 3  
 ♦ A 10  
 ♣ 8 2

**EAST**  
 ♠ K Q 10 4  
 ♥ 10 6  
 ♦ Q 4 3 2  
 ♣ K Q 9 7 5

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ J 7 6 3 2  
 ♥ 8 7 4  
 ♦ J 8 6  
 ♣ 7 5

The bidding:  
 Prime North East South  
 3 ♠ 4 ♥ 5 ♣ ?

On many occasions we have posed quiz problems regarding the forcing pass. In general, the rule is that, when your partnership is in a game-forcing auction, either your side plays the hand or the other side plays it doubled.

However, there are many other situations where the forcing pass applies — enough for Eddie Kantar to have written a booklet about the bid "The Forcing Pass in Contract Bridge," by Edwin Kantar, Barelay Bridge Supplies, 8 Bush Ave., Port Chester, N.Y. 10573. 72 pp. Paperback, \$3.95 plus \$1.00 postage. This is not the stuff for the rank and file bridge

player, but if you take your partnerships seriously, you cannot afford to be without it.

Cover up all but the South hand and the auction, and decide what action you would take.

Most players would pass because they have nothing. However, Kantar contends, and rightly, that a pass would be forcing. It would imply some values, because it expresses doubt as to whether to double or bid on.

"You must double! Partner has shown a strong hand. (One should not preempt directly after an opening preemptive bid by the opponents) ...

"... You can't brush aside your hand because it is hopeless. Hopeless hands must double in forcing pass auctions to warn partner against bidding on.

"As you can see even four hearts is too high. Perhaps partner would double if you passed, but surely he cannot be criticized for bidding further. The K-Q-x-x in either spades or diamonds would be enough to make five hearts."

"The rule here is: Any time you and your partner have voluntarily bid game after an adverse preemptive opening bid, all subsequent passes by your side are forcing.

It's in the book!

## NATO chief calls for stronger conventional arms

LONDON (R) — NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington has backed calls for stronger non-nuclear forces in the Western alliance but said they would push up defence costs.

"I'm quite sure that we ought to do more to strengthen our conventional forces," he said in a British Television interview.

But it would be unwise to expect this to save money, he said. "Those who speak very strongly against nuclear weapons never seem really to take the other, the logical conclusion, which is that you have to spend more on defence, not less."

"Nuclear defence is on the cheap," he added.

Lord Carrington, who took up the post earlier this year, was

commenting on repeated calls within the 16-member alliance, led by the supreme commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, to reduce NATO dependence on nuclear deterrents.

On proposals to switch funds from nuclear defences, he noted that while savings would be made in the United States, the conventional forces in need of strengthening were in Europe.

"I don't think the two sides add up, I'm afraid," he said.

Lord Carrington, who resigned as British Foreign Secretary at the beginning of the 1982 Falklands War with Argentina, said one of his aims in NATO was to "make absolutely sure that Europe and America don't drift apart."

On East-West relations, he said those who had expected a big bre-

akthrough at recent talks between President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko lived "in a fantasy world".

It would take a very long time to build up trust between the superpowers, he said. "They (the Soviet Union) after all are as distrustful of us as we are of them."

Lord Carrington strongly condemned a vote by Britain's opposition Labour Party last week to ban nuclear weapons from British soil, saying if other West European countries adopted such a unilateral policy, "that would be the end of NATO".

Labour Defence Spokesman Denis Davies told reporters Lord Carrington had shown a total lack of awareness of the problems facing NATO.

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